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# THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA

(1949 = 100)

(Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures)

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Prices Division

Retail Prices Section





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## PREFACE

This publication introduces the fifth revision of the series of Canadian index numbers of retail prices titled the Consumer Price Index. The revised index incorporates a change in weights from 1947-48 to 1957 but retains the time base 1949, which continues to equal 100. The publication contains a comprehensive review of the methods and techniques employed in the construction of the revised index, together with comparative tables and charts of the 1947-48 weighted and 1957 weighted indexes. A series of supplementary classifications of indexes are introduced with the revised index.

The revision programme was carried out in the Retail Prices Section of the Prices Division.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,  
*Dominion Statistician.*



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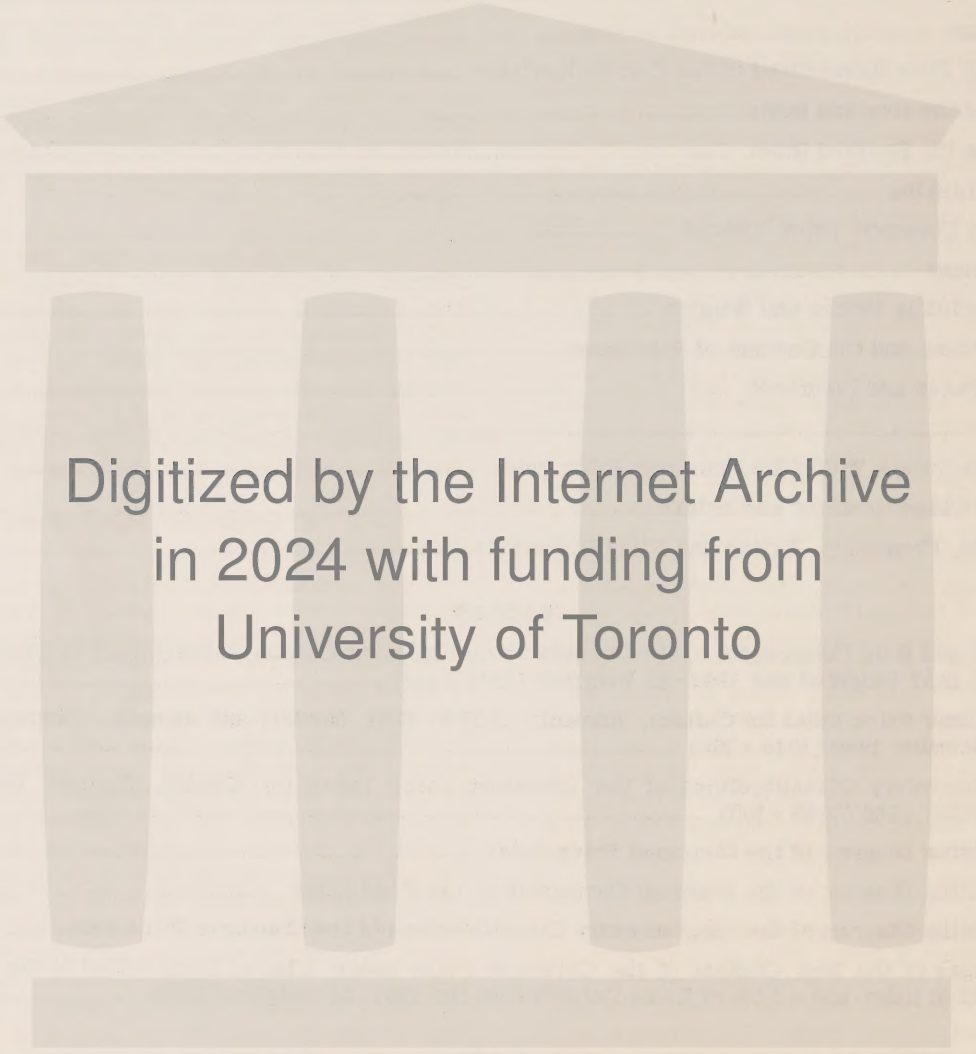
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# THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA

(1949 = 100)

(Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures)

## A History of the Revisions of the Consumer Price Index in Canada

The history of retail price indexes in Canada extends back to the year 1910, when the first of a series of Canadian index numbers of retail prices was published covering the period 1900-10. Since that time, new indexes have been incorporated into the series periodically as the need arose to revise the items included in the index, and their weights. The need for such revisions arises because family expenditure habits change over time, and indexes reflect the movements of prices with less precision as they move from the period to which spending patterns relate. Changes may be gradual over a fairly lengthy period of time, as in the case of increased ownership and use of passenger cars, or they may be sudden as illustrated by the introduction of television. In Canada, revision of the item content and the weights, i.e., the weight base, has been associated up to now with a change in the time base. The time base is simply the period at which the index is defined as 100, and the period from which the published series measures the percentage change in price. Such revision of both the "time" and "weight" bases have been undertaken four times in the Canadian series since 1910, and each marked the construction of a new index. Thus the complete historical series of retail price indexes in Canada incorporates five different expenditure patterns closely related to the time-base periods 1900, 1913, 1926, 1935-39 and 1949. This fifth revision of the Consumer Price Index incorporates a change in the "weights" from 1948 to 1957, but retains the time base 1949, which continues to equal 100.

In 1953, following completion of the revision to a 1949 time base, a series of small-scale biennial surveys of family expenditures was instituted to provide a basis for decision on the need for subsequent revision of the index. The surveys were planned also to provide the data necessary to effect a revision when needed. The 1953 survey was largely experimental while the 1955 survey provided preliminary evidence of the desirability of revision. The 1957 survey confirmed the earlier indication and, accordingly, a programme of revision was undertaken. While the primary purpose of the programme was the revision of the item content and weighting diagrams, a review of concepts and methods employed was undertaken.

In the current revision, the list of items included in the index has been expanded and the relative importance of items has been revised in

accord with family expenditures reported in the 1957 Urban Family Expenditure Survey. A modification in the treatment of durable goods such as appliances and automobiles, and a technical improvement in the use of seasonal baskets of food in the index budget, have been incorporated. In addition, the traditional classification of groups within the Consumer Price Index has been expanded and supplementary classifications are provided for the first time.

The following sections deal with the various technical aspects of the Consumer Price Index. The principles underlying its construction were fully discussed in the report<sup>1</sup> which accompanied the introduction of the index in 1952. For the convenience of readers, pertinent sections of that report have been quoted in full herein in order that the present report contain within itself a full description and explanation of the index.

## A Review of Consumer Price Index Title and Definition

The revised index retains the official title "Consumer Price Index" which, in 1949, replaced the long-standing but misunderstood title "Cost-of-Living Index". The title was changed at that time to avoid the misunderstanding, then prevalent, that the index measured all changes in the cost of living. In fact, the Consumer Price Index and its predecessor, the Cost-of-Living Index were specifically designed to measure only changes in retail prices of a fixed quantity of commodities and services bought by families. Consequently both indexes measured changes in the cost-of-living, only insofar as they resulted from changes in retail prices. Both indexes are "price" indexes and neither one measures changes resulting from non-price factors which affect living costs, such as increased or decreased income, larger or smaller families or changes in the quantity or quality of goods and services bought by families.

Specifically, the Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services. Only those goods and services which have a price, i.e., a market cost of a specified unit, and which can

<sup>1</sup> *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949 - August 1952*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-502.



be priced continually over time can be included in the basket. In the current revision the basket of items included in the index is composed of those commodities and services purchased by Canadian urban families during the calendar year 1957, for which prices over time are measurable.

The above definition is the essential determinant of the proper use and interpretation of the behaviour of the index. The index is a price index and its movements result from price changes only. It relates to a broad but specific group of urban families but is not likely to reflect closely the experience of any one particular family. The index, therefore, should not be expected to reflect price changes experienced by other population groups whose incomes, family sizes or places of residence are characteristically different from those of the index group. Finally, the index should not be expected to approximate changes in the incomes or expenditures of persons, families or population groups, because change in such aggregates is the product of many factors beside price change.

A more comprehensive review of the characteristics of the target group is contained in the following section on family coverage.

### Family Coverage

The selection of families to be represented by the index defines the population group to which the index relates. It is also a determinant of the index content and weights, since these are determined by the kinds and amounts of commodities and services purchased by families, and families spend their money in different ways depending on their circumstances. In the present, and previous, revision of the Consumer Price Index, the primary objective in selecting families to be represented by the index has been to secure wide representation of urban families, consistent with reasonable similarity of family spending habits.

To achieve this objective in selection of the target group of families to which the revised index relates, the three criteria of family income, family size, and geographical location were used. These were the factors used to define the target group of the former index based on 1947-48 data. While no significant change in family size has occurred since 1947-48, there has been an appreciable upward shift in the income levels of urban families. For this reason, the income range of the target group has been correspondingly modified in order to establish a target group in 1957 comparable to that of 1947-48.

The principles and procedures followed in determining and specifying criteria for index families in 1947-48 were described in detail in *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952*. They are as appropriate today as they were then and the following extracts from that publication are repeated here.

"In determining an appropriate cross-section of families, three factors were observed as being crucial determinants of how people spend

their money. These were: family income, size, and geographical location. It would have been possible to use additional criteria such as source of income, racial background, and age of head of the household; but on the basis of detailed examination of expenditure records, and analyses available from previous surveys in this country and elsewhere, only the above mentioned three were considered decisive."

"In deciding what limits of income range, family size, and geographical location should be used, similarity in expenditure pattern was the determining factor, and those family types whose expenditure patterns were significantly different from the average were excluded. If family types with exceptional expenditure patterns had been included their influence on the average might well have been such as to make the index unrepresentative of the large majority of families. It was decided that the central core of family types whose expenditure patterns were similar enough for their changes in living costs resulting from price change to be adequately represented by one index could be defined as those families:

- (a) living in 27 Canadian cities with over 30,000 population,
- (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children,
- (c) with annual incomes during the survey year ranging from \$1,650 to \$4,050."

"The target group, as it may be referred to, covers the full range of urban industry and occupation and is not restricted to those whose principal source of income is wages or salaries. Families with incomes from such sources constitute over ninety per cent of the families included, and tests showed that expenditure patterns of non wage and salary earners were almost identical with those of wage and salary earners."

"Both single persons and larger families were found to have expenditure patterns sufficiently different from those families ranging in size from two to six persons to warrant their exclusion. Single persons normally spend an appreciably larger percentage of their total expenditure on shelter and less on home operating costs, while larger families spend more on clothing. The latter group was, in any case, largely excluded by the top of the income range. Families of the size selected include 66 per cent of urban families of all sizes. The average size of the families included is 3.0 members."

"Families with incomes of less than \$1,650 reported spending a larger proportion of their total outlay on food, and fuel and light; while those with incomes of over \$4,050 devoted a smaller percentage to food and a larger proportion to miscellaneous goods and services, than did those with incomes between these limits. The income cut-offs of \$1,650 and \$4,050, exclude approximately 9 per cent of medium-



size urban families at the lower income level and 14 per cent at the higher income level. Thus, over 75 per cent of all income levels of urban families of medium size are represented. Incomes were concentrated heavily between \$2,000 and \$3,000 with over 45 per cent of the families included reporting incomes within this range."

"It is a practical certainty that the target group selected is the broadest one within which spending habits are sufficiently homogeneous to provide almost identical indexes in the event that separate index series were calculated for any important component of the target group."

In updating the criteria from 1947-48 to 1957, examination of data from the 1951 and 1956 Censuses of Canada indicated no significant change in family size and the target group will continue to include families ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children. In contrast, sample surveys<sup>2</sup> of urban family incomes have provided ample evidence of appreciable upward shifts since 1947-48 in the incomes of urban families resulting primarily from increases in wages and salaries. The family income specifications for the target group have been correspondingly revised to include families with incomes ranging from \$2,500 to \$7,000. The upper boundary of the income range has been advanced more, from \$4,050 to \$7,000, than the lower boundary, from \$1,650 to \$2,500, in keeping with the shifts in income since 1947-48.

The income range established for the target group in 1957 was the result of a progressive series of changes associated with the biennial family expenditure surveys previously mentioned. The expenditure surveys of 1953, 1955 and 1957 were designed to cover in each period a target group of families comparable to that selected in 1947-48. The income range for survey families was, therefore, progressively revised in successive surveys in keeping with the upward trend of wages and salaries. At the same time, each survey provided an opportunity to verify the homogeneity of expenditure patterns within the group and to suggest possible modifications for the following survey. Survey tabulations provided data on expenditure patterns by city, by five or more income classes within the target group and by eight family types. In 1957, the survey consisted of a series of 12 monthly surveys of food expenditures in each of five metropolitan areas across Canada and one survey covering nine cities in which data were collected on all items of expenditure during the year. Some 7200 weekly records of food expenditure and about 1100 records of annual expenditure on all

items were collected in 1957. Tabulated results of the survey including a description of methods have been published.<sup>3</sup>

The cities surveyed in 1957 were St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Three Rivers, Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Because available data for revision of index content and weight were restricted to these nine cities, the validity of their use to represent families in all cities with over 30,000 population was tested. The tests were carried out using family expenditure data of 1947-48 covering 27 cities. Expenditure patterns for five major cities were compared with those of all twenty-seven cities and it was clearly evident that the patterns for the restricted group were not significantly different from those of the total group. Expenditure patterns, with minor exceptions, do not appear to be a function of city of residence. The revised index continues to represent, therefore, families of specified size and income in all Canadian cities with over 30,000 population.

### The Weight and Time Bases Used in the Current Revision

In the construction of any index measuring change through time, two reference periods are required. One is the time base at which the index equals 100 and from which the index measures the percentage change in prices. The other is the weight base which is the time period to which the weights used in the index relate. The time and weight bases may coincide but quite frequently they relate to different periods. For example, during the past ten years the Consumer Price Index has had a 1947-48 weight base and a 1949 time base.

A practical consideration in selection of the time base is that it should conform, in so far as possible, with the time base for other statistical series, both national and international. This consideration was a primary reason for selection of the time base 1949 for the Consumer Price Index. and for the same reason 1949 has been retained as the time base for the revised index. Because the time base has been retained, the level of the index is not changed by the current revision and the monthly indexes will continue to measure current prices as a percentage of prices in 1949.

While comparisons between various series would be more precise if both time and weight bases were identical for the series being compared, it is more important that the weight bases be appropriate to each series. Further, it is preferable that the weight base relate to what might be considered as a "normal" pattern of family expenditures. Expenditure patterns of a particular year may be said to be normal if expenditures are consistent with the trends in expenditures suggested by data

<sup>2</sup> *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*, D.B.S. Reference Paper No. 80. Catalogue No. 13-508.

*Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 13-514.

<sup>3</sup> *Urban Family Food Expenditure 1957*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-516.

*City Family Expenditure 1957*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-517.

of preceding years, and if there are no unusual economic or social conditions which might be expected to affect expenditures. The calendar year 1957 may be so described. This conclusion is based on study of the results of the 1953 and 1955 family expenditure surveys, in conjunction with official statistics of production and sales. The year 1957 is therefore considered to be an appropriate weight base period. Accordingly, the item content and the item weights in the revised index are based on family expenditures reported in the 1957 Urban Family Expenditure Survey.

### Item Content of the Revised Index

The principles followed in reaching decisions on the item content of the revised index were identical to those used in establishing the 1947-48 basket of items for the old index. The following extracts from the published record<sup>4</sup> enunciate these principles:

"Decisions as to the items included in the budget or 'basket' of goods and services, whose price change is measured by the index, are fairly clearly implied in the section related to index definition. From the definition given there it follows that the budget should include those items which have a price, and for which it is possible to determine price change. Conversely, it should exclude those items which have no price or cannot be priced. Thus, a price tag becomes the symbol of the index, and in establishing the boundary lines between those items which are properly included in the Consumer Price Index and those which are not, two criteria are decisive. First, does it have a price? Second, can the price be identified with a specific quantity of a commodity or service? The first is axiomatic in reference to a price index. If the second criterion cannot be met, price cannot be distinguished from cost and the item should not be included. It is fairly easy to identify price with constant quantities of most commodities and many services. Changes in the cost of a given number of quarts of milk and theatre admissions may be cited as examples which obviously can be covered by the index. On the other hand, savings have no price and it is impossible to establish any relationship between current savings and the specific quantities of goods or services they will eventually buy. Purchases of bonds, annuities and other forms of savings, clearly have no place in an index concerned with consumer prices. Between these extremes, health insurance premiums may be referred to as representing the limit of expenditures which have been included. Prepaid health care rates are the price corresponding to such insurance premiums, and they may be associated with stipulated quantities of medical service."

"Decisions on the inclusion of items were based only on factual considerations. No attempt has been made to differentiate between

"luxuries" and "necessities", nor to assess the desirability of any particular type of expenditure from a moral or social point of view. Aside from the considerations which have already been mentioned, the primary question related to the inclusion of an item was whether or not the target group reported buying it. If it was reported as being purchased it was included. It should not be concluded that the index measures the price change of only those items specifically listed in Table 4. These items have been selected and the index constructed so that it measures the price change of all goods of the same general type as those specifically included."

Differences between the item content of the old and the revised Consumer Price Index reflect the changes in buying habits of Canadian families between 1947-48 and 1957, as well as the wider sampling of items for pricing to provide more adequate representation of particular groups of items previously included in the index. Examples of new items which have become important in family purchases since 1947-48 are frozen foods, air travel and the purchase and repair of television sets. Examples of items which have been included to improve the sampling are restaurant meals, sporting goods, jewellery and toys. In all, 26 new food items and 17 non-food items have been added to the pricing programme and are included in the revised index.<sup>5</sup>

Few items in the old index have disappeared from family consumption or declined sufficiently in relative importance to be deleted from the revised index. Examples of items dropped were brooms, ice, laundry soap, men's overalls and men's work boots, prepaid hospital care and hospital rates.<sup>6</sup> A list of the new items added and former items deleted from the revised index budget is provided in Table 7.

### Item Weights in the Revised Index

For each item included in the index there is a "weight" which represents the relative importance of the item in the index budget. The purpose and importance of item weights is explained and illustrated in the following extract from the publication cited.<sup>7</sup>

"The weight of an item in an index is a measurement of the influence that the price change of the item has on the movements of the index. If one item has ten times the weight of another, then the same price change in both items will affect the movement of the total index in the ratio ten to one. The weights

<sup>4</sup> *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949 - August 1952*. D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-502.

<sup>5</sup> These changes are additional to continual changes in varieties which have taken place quite independently of the current revision of the index for items already in the index. Examples of such changes are shifts from wringer to automatic washers, and the addition of compact and European cars to standard North American cars.

<sup>6</sup> The deletion of prepaid hospital care and hospital rates is discussed in the section covering Health Care.

<sup>7</sup> *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949 - August 1952*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-502.



assigned to the goods and services included in the index were determined from the amount of money reported spent on each item, or group of items. For example, families reported (in 1957) that for every dollar spent on clothing, over twice as much was spent on food, and the weights of 11 for clothing and 27 for food, are a reflection of this fact. The importance of weights may be appreciated by reference to the fact that a given rise in the food index will increase the total index over twice as much as will the same increase in the clothing index."

"Since the index measures the influence of price change upon the cost of purchasing a given "basket" of goods and services, it follows that where a small price change has a large influence on the total cost of the "basket", the item should have a large weight, and where a large price change has only a small influence on total cost the item should have a small weight. The following hypothetical example will illustrate this point:

Item	Annual Cost	Price Increase	Added Cost
	\$	%	\$
Gasoline .....	130.00	50	65.00
Tires .....	10.00	100	10.00
	<b>140.00</b>		<b>75.00</b>

In the above illustration price increases of 50 per cent and 100 per cent have added \$75.00 to an original cost of \$140.00, increasing total cost by 53.6 per cent. A simple average of the price increases of 50 per cent and 100 per cent is 75 per cent. The correct price index of 153.6 is determined by weighting the percentage increases in the ratio of 130 to 10, in accordance with original expenditure; an incorrect index of 175 would result from an unweighted average of price changes."

It is neither possible nor necessary, however, to continuously collect prices of all commodities and services purchased by families. Therefore, items priced for the index constitute an extensive sample of the things families buy. The items not priced are, nevertheless, represented in the index by a process termed imputation whereby their weights are allocated to the weights of related items which are priced. Thus, the price change of an item, or a group of items, is used to represent the price movements of similar or related items. This procedure is used in the construction of all price indexes in Canada and other countries. The process of imputation is an important consideration in the selection of items to be priced. The commodities and services purchased by families are first grouped according to purpose, e.g., food, housing, clothing, etc. Within these major groups, further groupings are made. Within clothing, for example, men's wear, women's wear, children's wear, footwear, and piece goods constitute five sub-groups. These in turn are divided into smaller groups such as suits,

coats, shirts, trousers, etc., for men's wear. Finally, selection of items for pricing is made on the basis of the importance of items in family expenditures and the similarity of price movements of related items.

A detailed statement of the items priced and their weights in the revised index is presented in Table 4. It is evident from the table that not all items of men's clothing, for example, are listed. As described above, however, the weights of items of men's clothing purchased by families in 1957, but not specifically listed in the table, have been added to those listed. Such items are, by imputation, represented in the index. The weighting diagram thus reflects the relative importance of commodities and services purchased by Canadian urban families in the calendar year 1957.

Other considerations of item content and weights are reviewed in later sections dealing with seasonality, consumer durables and the treatment of taxes, insurance and health care.

### Formulae and Linking

By definition, the index expresses the current cost of the given basket of goods and services as a percentage of the cost of the basket in a base period. The index in a current month "n", with 1957 as the base year, may be defined in algebraic form as:

$$I_n = \frac{\sum P_n Q_{57}}{\sum P_{57} Q_{57}} \times 100^a$$

where  $I_n$  = index for month n

$Q_{57}$  = the quantity of a given item in 1957

$P_{57}$  = the price of the item in 1957

$P_n$  = the price of the item in month n

$\Sigma$  = summation over all items

Thus,  $\sum P_{57} Q_{57}$  = the cost of the 1957 basket in 1957

and  $\sum P_n Q_{57}$  = the cost of the 1957 basket in month n.

In the above formulation the year 1957 is used as the time base. However, the year 1949 is retained as the time base for the revised index and

<sup>a</sup> The above index formula may be written in the following equivalent form which expresses the value weights as percentages of the total weights as shown in Table 4.

$$I_n = \sum \frac{P_n}{P_{57}} \left\{ \frac{P_{57} Q_{57}}{\sum P_{57} Q_{57}} \times 100 \right\}$$

where  $\frac{P_n}{P_{57}}$  = price in month n as a ratio of price in 1957

$P_{57} Q_{57}$  = the value of a given item in 1957

$\sum P_{57} Q_{57}$  = the value of the basket of all items in 1957

and  $\frac{P_{57} Q_{57}}{\sum P_{57} Q_{57}}$  = the relative weight of a given item in 1957 as shown in Table 4

the following procedure is used to relate current prices back to the year 1949. First, the former 1949 based index is retained as the measure of price change from 1949 to January 1961 and the index at that month may be written as:

$$I_{j61} = \frac{\sum P_{j61} Q_{49}}{\sum P_{49} Q_{49}} \times 100$$

where the subscripts refer to months and years. The 1957 based index is then used to measure price change from January 1961 forward to month n. The change in prices between January 1961 and month n, as measured by the 1957 based index, is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{I_n}{I_{j61}} &= \frac{\sum P_n Q_{57}}{\sum P_{57} Q_{57}} \times 100 \div \frac{\sum P_{j61} Q_{57}}{\sum P_{57} Q_{57}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{\sum P_n Q_{57}}{\sum P_{j61} Q_{57}} \end{aligned}$$

Using the 1949 based index at January 1961 and the change since that month as measured by the 1957 based index, the index in current month n ( $I_n$ ) on the base 1949 = 100 becomes:

$$I_n = \left\{ \frac{\sum P_{j61} Q_{49}}{\sum P_{49} Q_{49}} \times 100 \right\} \times \frac{\sum P_n Q_{57}}{\sum P_{j61} Q_{57}}$$

It is evident in this formulation that the revision of the item content and weights affects only the movement of the index from January 1961 forward, and the index on the revised basis continues to express currently, monthly prices as a percentage of prices in 1949.

By this procedure the 1957 based index is linked to the 1947-48 weighted index at January 1961. At that month both the 1947-48 and 1957 weighted indexes are identical for all components.

For purposes of comparison with the 1947-48 weighted index already published, the 1957 weighted index linked at January 1961 has been calculated back in time to January 1957. The two indexes for the period 1957-60 are presented in Table 1 and, for the All-Item and principal component indexes, are graphically compared in the charts on pages 41-44.

For the All-Item index and the groups of Housing, Clothing, Health and Personal Care, and Tobacco and Alcohol, the 1957 weighted and 1947-48 weighted indexes are almost identical in level and in movement between January 1957 and December 1960. For the Food component, the two indexes closely reflect the trend of price movement over the period but the seasonal patterns of the indexes differ. The seasonal movements of the 1947-48 weighted index reflect the net effect of price changes and differences in the total quantity of seasonal food included in the monthly food baskets. In the 1957 weighted index, the quantity differences between months have been removed and the index reflects price movement only.<sup>9</sup> The effect of this

modification is particularly evident in late 1957 and early 1958 and again in 1959 and 1960. The 1957 weighted indexes for the Transportation Group and the Recreation and Reading group with weights of 12 and 5 per cent respectively, indicate a stronger seasonal movement than do the 1947-48 weighted indexes. The trends of the two indexes are similar although the increase in the 1957 weighted index was somewhat more moderate over the period.

### Prices Used in Consumer Price Indexes

Prices used in calculating the index are retail prices paid by final purchasers inclusive of all sales and excise taxes. However, the widespread use of a variety of terms such as "special", "regular", and "clearance" have made it essential to define more specifically the nature of the actual retail prices entering into the Consumer Price Index.

The price used for each good and service is the price in effect in each store or outlet on the day the price questionnaire is completed. The price in effect may be defined as the price people who shop that day would pay for the item, without reference to whether or not the price is described as being "special", "regular", etc.

The following collection procedures are attached to this price definition:

- (a) Items to be priced are to be regular merchandise and not merchandise specially manufactured for sale purpose.
- (b) A "reasonable" quantity of the item must be available for sale. The interpretation of reasonable will vary from item to item. Twenty refrigerators may be quite reasonable whereas twenty half pounds of bacon may not.
- (c) The pricing time table for outlets from month to month must be consistent, since the actual day of pricing can exercise some influence upon the prices reported.

Another factor related to the nature of price used is that of multiple unit prices, particularly in foods, pharmaceuticals, household supplies and personal care items. A multiple unit price is a price quoted for a combination of two or more units of the item. The practice is to accept multiple units as normally sold and to exclude extremes. Again the practice varies from item to item, with most multiple units quoted for two or three units and as high as six units in isolated cases. However, canned goods sold by the case or potatoes in bushel lots are considered as extremes. For multiple unit quotations, the price per single unit is calculated and used in the index.

A variation of multiple unit prices is the addition of either an added quantity of an item offered in conjunction with the regular quantity, or the addition of unrelated items such as coupons, toys, and novelties to the contents of the specified item.

<sup>9</sup> The modification in the treatment of seasonal foods in the 1957 weighted index is described in the section on Seasonal Variation in Prices and Weights.



Added quantities are taken into account by calculating the price per unit. Since no price can be attached to unrelated items, price movement is simply measured on the prices attached to regular contents, even though the unrelated item may have some value. Where a choice is available between an item with and without added merchandise, the latter item is priced.

Price sources and the methods and frequency of collection are described in the section Pricing Sources, Frequency, Timing and Field Operations.

### Index Calculations

The following extract (with minor editorial changes) from *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949–August 1952* describes the steps involved in reducing a mass of price data to index form. The clothing index is used to illustrate the general method. These procedures still apply in principle with any changes outlined in footnotes.

"The calculation of the Consumer Price Index from the mass of price data collected each month is accomplished by an averaging process in which the influence of individual prices is regulated by a system of weights. The weights shown in Table 4 are used in the latter part of the calculation process where base period price indexes for individual items are combined into the total index. Several prior levels of weighting, not shown on this table, are used to obtain price indexes at the item level. For many items the average price is based on individual price quotations for several specifications obtained from different stores in varying numbers of cities. This multiplicity of prices requires the calculation of weighted averages of prices and price changes as between different specifications for an item, such as two qualities of men's shirts and several specific services of the same type such as the laundering of sheets, shirts, and flat work. Weights are likewise required in averaging prices from certain types of stores, such as independent and chain food stores. Similarly, a Dominion average price is obtained by weighting city average prices."

The general method of calculating the index can be illustrated by a description of the steps followed in the calculation of the clothing index.

"The clothing group is divided into five main sub-groups: men's wear, women's wear, children's wear, footwear, and piece goods. Each of these sub-groups is composed of items selected to measure the price movements of the total sub-group. Within men's wear, prices of one or more qualities of each item are collected each month from a sample of department and other stores in each of the eight cities where full-time price representatives are located. Individual store quotations for each quality of each item are first weighted by store sales of men's clothing.<sup>10</sup> The resultant city average

prices are, in turn, weighted by the relative importance of men's clothing sales in each city, to arrive at an average urban price for each quality. The current month's average price is then compared to the previous month's average and the relative change calculated. This relative change is then linked to a 1949 base index, and indexes for the different qualities of an item are combined to arrive at a single index for each item. In this manner a separate index is produced to represent the change in prices from the base period to date for each item of the men's wear group. These indexes are then combined on the basis of their respective weights (Table 4) to arrive at an index of men's wear which is finally weighted and combined with similarly computed indexes of women's and children's wear, footwear, and piece goods, to produce the clothing index."

### Seasonal Variation in Prices and Weights

For many goods and services purchased by families, prices change over the year because of the seasonal nature of supplies available on the market or because demand for the item rises and falls with the seasons. Foods illustrate the case of seasonally changing supplies while winter coats exemplify seasonally shifting demand. Seasonal changes in prices are included in the revised index and the movement of the index from month to month reflects seasonal price changes, in accordance with the relative importance of the seasonal items in family purchases.

The fundamental problem associated with seasonal items in a monthly index is, however, the choice of weights which will properly reflect their changing monthly relative importance, and at the same time produce an index which measures the impact of price change on the cost of maintaining a constant level of living. The problem and the nature of the solution adopted for the food component of the 1947-48 weighted index are described in the following extract<sup>11</sup> which is equally relevant to the revised index:

"If tomatoes were treated as most other items in the index, they would have a constant weight which did not vary from month to month. This would imply that monthly percentage changes in the price of tomatoes would result in equal monthly changes in the expenditure on tomatoes. That is, a low price of tomatoes during the summer and fall would be associated with a low expenditure on tomatoes, and consequently a low index, as compared to a high outlay on tomatoes and a high index during the winter and spring. Such a constant weight and its resultant index would not be a reasonable representation of experience in this country where seasonally low prices of tomatoes are associated with seasonally high consumption, and vice versa. In this situation, the impact of seasonal price change upon the cost of tomatoes

<sup>10</sup> Clothing store weights are no longer applied and each price quotation carries equal weight within a city.

<sup>11</sup> *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949–August 1952*, D.B.S. Catalogue No. 62-502.

is determined not only by the price change, but also by the quantity variation normally associated with such price change. Thus, the weight for tomatoes in the Consumer Price Index is not fixed but changes within the year in accord with consumer buying practice. Similarly, monthly weights have been used in the food index wherever seasonal variations in expenditure are such that an annual average would not be representative of monthly expenditure."

"Over twelve months, total monthly expenditures on a group composed of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, fats, eggs, and meat were a relatively constant percentage of total food expenditure, although within this group item expenditures varied significantly from month to month. For another group composed of dairy products, cereals and other groceries, percentage expenditures over twelve months were relatively constant at both the total and item levels. Constant weights are therefore used to combine these two groups, and varying monthly item weights within the first. The result is an index which measures the influence of price change from month to month in the cost of buying the quantities of food normally purchased in each month."

The difficulty which has been experienced with this technique is that the "quantities of food normally purchased in each month" are not equivalent, but vary somewhat in total. Consequently, movements of the food component have reflected not only changes in prices but also changes in the total quantity of food purchased. These have affected the seasonal pattern but not the seasonal amplitude of the food index, nor its trend or annual averages.

In the revised index, a modification in the use of changing monthly baskets of food has been introduced with the objective of ensuring that the movements of the index measure price changes only, or incorporate, at most, only negligible quantity influences. The total monthly expenditure on a basket of seasonal items<sup>12</sup> incorporated changes in both price and quantity. If however the effects of price are removed, residual changes can be attributed to changes in the total quantity of food purchased. The calculation of a quantity index presents difficulties similar to those encountered in the construction of a price index, and a number of such indexes were calculated. They were found to be closely similar over the twelve months of 1957, and the quantity index finally selected was calculated using average 1957 prices. The monthly aggregates obtained from totalling the quantities of each month valued at average 1957 prices, indexed on the monthly average of the aggregates, indicated that families varied their total purchases of food over twelve months within a range of  $\pm 2$  per cent. Differences of this kind in the aggregate quantity of food included in the 1947-48 food weights distorted seasonal movements of the former food index. These

differences and the consequent distortions of index movements are eliminated in the revised index by maintaining the total quantity constant for each of twelve months, but permitting quantities of the individual items to vary. This objective is achieved by the following adjustment made to each seasonal item in the food basket.

For each seasonal item in a given month, quantity purchased was adjusted by multiplying it by the ratio of the average monthly aggregate to the actual aggregate for that month, both valued at 1957 average prices. Thus, if the month's actual aggregate is higher (lower) than the average, the quantities of all seasonal items are proportionately reduced (increased). Each monthly aggregate of adjusted quantities then equals the monthly average of actual quantities purchased and the total quantity of food included in the index in each month is constant across all months. At the same time, the relative importance of the various seasonal items in the basket in any given month is not affected, because the adjustment made was proportional to the actual quantities purchased. The weights assigned to seasonal food items in the revised index are the adjusted quantities. The revised index thereby takes into account seasonal changes, in the relative importance of items, within the food budget and at the same time measures the impact of price change on the cost of purchasing a constant basket of total food. With this technique, it is feasible to directly include in the index highly seasonal items which are only available during some months of the year such as fresh peaches, strawberries and corn, and these are included for the first time. The relative value weights for items included in the seasonal basket are shown in Table 5.

While, as has been indicated, the adjustments are minor at the total food index level, they would be of more consequence at the sub-group and item level where month-to-month quantity changes are significant, and for these sub-groups, this technique was therefore considered inappropriate. Accordingly, separate indexes for such sub-groups as fresh fruits and vegetables have been calculated using annual average quantities rather than adjusted monthly quantities. These sub-group indexes will be published regularly in *Prices and Price Indexes*.

As a result of this modified technique of using seasonal weights for foods, the seasonal pattern of the revised index is appreciably different from that of the former index for food, and to a much lesser extent for the total index. For measurement of changes in food prices between current months and months in earlier years, the revised index should, therefore, be used. The differences in seasonal movements of the total index are considerably less marked and historical comparisons are less affected. Annual indexes are unaffected by the change in technique.

The food weights in the revised index are based on 12 monthly food surveys carried out in 1957, in which records of family purchases of food

<sup>12</sup> The items contained are listed on page 38.



covering a two-week period in each month were collected. In the case of other seasonal purchases, e.g., clothing, expenditure data were not available on a monthly basis and the use of seasonally changing weights was not possible. For all seasonal items other than food, constant weights are used. The current practice is to carry forward in each monthly index the price recorded for the last month of normal seasonal purchase until the month in which normal buying is resumed, at which time the full price change over the "off season" is included in the index.

The formula used in calculating the seasonal food index is as follows:

$$I_{m1} = \frac{\sum p_{m.1} q_{m.o}}{\frac{1}{12} S \sum p_{m.o} q_{m.o}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{\sum p_{m.1} q_{m.o}}{\sum p_o q_o} \times 100$$

where

$I_{m1}$  = seasonal food index for the month m of year 1

$p_{m.1}$  = price of commodity in month m of year 1

$p_{m.o}$  = price of a commodity in month m of the base year

$q_{m.o}$  = adjusted quantity of a commodity in month m of the base year

$\bar{p}_o$  = weighted average annual price of a commodity in the base year

$\bar{q}_o$  = average monthly adjusted quantity of a commodity in the base year

$\Sigma$  = summation over commodities and

$S$  = summation over months

### Consumer Durables and the Concept of Purchases

As stated above, the weights assigned to the items in the revised index were determined from the purchases reported by the target group of families for each item, or group of items, in 1957. Goods bought before 1957 but paid for in part or in full in 1957 are excluded. This concept of "purchases" is fundamental in determining the weights of all items in the index, with the exception of owned homes, the treatment of which is discussed below. The concept of purchase is particularly appropriate to a consumer price index which measures the movement of "prices" paid by people for the things they buy in the market place for purposes of living.

For many items, purchase and consumption are equivalent because the items are used up or consumed within a short period after purchase, e.g., foods, laundry detergents, theatre admissions and tobacco. Other items such as clothing, textiles, home furnishings, appliances and automobiles are used up over longer periods and, for an individual or a family, purchase is not equivalent to consumption. For a large group of families such as the index target group, however, purchases by the group as a

whole may be the equivalent of consumption by the group. This would be the case, if the purchases of the group were just sufficient to replace the amount of an item, say refrigerators, used by all families in a year. Purchases, in fact, may be larger than required to replace the depreciation of refrigerators used by the target group, and purchases at that rate then provide for replacement plus an addition to the stock of refrigerators. This addition to stock permits an increased consumption of refrigerators and purchases at that rate would yield consumption at an increased rate. Similarly, if purchases are less than sufficient to replace depreciation, purchases represent a lower rate of consumption. The revised index, based on a purchase concept, therefore measures the impact of price change on the cost of maintaining the level of living represented by purchases of families in the weight-base year.

In 1947-48, the weight base year for the old index, purchases of durables were at an abnormal rate, following the supply shortages of the war years, and the weighting of items according to purchases would have given abnormal importance to certain durable goods in the old index. For this reason, reported purchases for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, electric stoves and houses, were reduced to a level equivalent to a "normal" level of consumption. In 1957, purchases were judged to be at a normal rate and were consistent with the trends reflected in the 1953 and 1955 family expenditure surveys. In the absence of abnormalities, reported purchases were therefore accepted as the basis for the weights attached to all items, except owned homes.

The concept on which the weight for owned houses is based is consumption, as measured by the replacement cost of the annual depreciation of the stock of houses owned and lived in by the target group. The 1947-48 weights incorporated a replacement weight for home purchase and, while logic would appear to call for a purchase weight in the revised index, such a change in concept would have resulted in a rather large change in the weight assigned to the price of houses; hence a replacement weight has been retained. Divergent views on the merits of the purchase and the replacement concepts for consumer price indexes exist in this and other countries. The issues are currently being debated and no change in concept is deemed advisable at this time.

Second-hand merchandise is excluded from the index. For the target group as a whole, changes in the prices of second-hand goods bought by one member of the group from another member have no effect on the cost of living of the group. Such exchanges between families cancel one another, and only the net purchase of second-hand goods from the business sector influences the cost of living of the group. Since this treatment virtually excludes all but a fraction of all second-hand transactions, no such items are included nor do prices for them enter into index calculations. Similarly, the purchase weights of new goods are net of trade-ins.

## Treatment of Taxes and Insurance

The conceptual treatment of taxes and insurance in the 1947-48 weighted index has been reviewed, and no changes have been made in the treatment of either taxes or insurance in the revised index. The statements made on these two items in the previous revision<sup>13</sup> are therefore still appropriate and are repeated in full:

### Taxes:

"Decisions as to which taxes should be permitted to affect movements of the index were also based on the fundamental considerations outlined under index definition. The index is one which measures changes in the market price of a constant quantity of goods and services bought by specified Canadian families. Thus, only those taxes which are incorporated into the market price of goods and services are included in the index. Taxes which do not form an intrinsic part of a commodity price have been excluded."

"Sales and excise taxes are an inherent part of the market price the consumer must pay for goods and services subject to such taxes. Prices used in calculating the index are therefore inclusive of all commodity taxes whether imposed at the federal, provincial or municipal level. In theory there should be adjustments to take account of changes in the quantity of goods and services provided in exchange for sales and excise taxes. However, no such adjustments can be made in practice because of the impossibility of breaking down changes in government expenditures to show separately the effect of changes in the average quantity and quality of the goods and services being provided, as distinct from changes in their average price."

"Property taxes form part of the price of home-ownership and as such have been included in the shelter component of the index. While there are variations in the services received for property taxes, in the form of fire protection, schools, roads and similar services, changes in such taxes, exclusive of local improvement taxes, may be taken as a fair indication of changes in the price of a relatively constant basket of goods and services. Automobile licenses have been considered as purchase prices and are also included in the index."

"Income taxes are not associated with specific goods and services in terms of either payments made or services received, and are not included in the index."

### Insurance:

"Families represented by the index reported expenditures on the following types of insurance:

#### 1. Life

#### 2. Health

- (a) Prepaid medical care
- (b) Sickness and accident

#### 3. Property

- (a) Houses
- (b) Household effects
- (c) Automobile

#### 4. Unemployment

"Decisions as to which of these types of insurance should be included were based on the form of benefits received. Where claims are paid to meet specified expenditures the insurance was included; where payment is made without regard to specifiable quantities of goods and services the insurance was excluded. Thus, premiums paid on life insurance, unemployment insurance and insurance for the maintenance of income in the event of sickness or accident, are excluded from the index. The face value of such insurance policies represents future purchasing power which cannot be identified with a constant quantity of goods and services."

"The index does take account of expenditures on property insurance and prepaid medical care. These types of insurance represent a "replacement" guarantee. Property insurance premiums are considered as the price of a guarantee that goods will be restored or replaced up to specified limits, in cases such as accident, fire and theft. Similarly prepaid health care rates are the price of stipulated maximum quantities of medical service."

## Health Care

The 1957 expenditures of families included an important direct expenditure on hospital care not covered by prepaid plans. Since 1957, however, the widespread introduction of federal-provincial hospital care plans has eliminated the bulk of direct expenditure by families for this item. Moreover, hospital care in all provinces is now financed to a significant extent out of federal and provincial government revenues and premiums paid by families do not cover the full charges of hospital care. For this reason, the premium, or price, paid cannot be identified with a constant or equivalent quantity of hospital care, and the item has been excluded since it no longer meets the criteria discussed under Item Content of the Revised Index. Accordingly, hospital care is not included as an item in the revised index. The components of health care included in the index are doctor's, dentist's and optometrist's fees, prepaid medical care premiums and pharmaceutical prices.

## Groups and Sub-Groups within the Consumer Price Index

Items within the index are classified into groups for which separate indexes are calculated and published. Traditionally, the principal basis of classification has been type of commodity or service, and use. Thus, clothing is a main group

<sup>13</sup> *The Consumer Price Index, January 1949 - August 1952*, Catalogue No. 62-502.



within the Consumer Price Index, and men's wear, women's wear, etc., are sub-groups under clothing. This type of classification has been continued in the revised index and the resulting groups are those specified by the stub and column headings used in the weighting diagram, Table 4. The main groups within the total index are those for which weights

are specified in the last column of the weighting diagram. In the current revision, two modifications in the main groups have been made to provide a more useful subdivision of the total index into principal components. These are illustrated by comparison of the main groups and their weights in the former index and in the revised one, as follows:

Former Index		Revised Index	
Group	Weight	Group	Weight
Total Index .....	100	All-Items .....	100
Food .....	32	Food .....	27
Shelter .....	15 }	Housing .....	32
Household Operation .....	17 }	Clothing .....	11
Clothing .....	11	Transportation .....	12
		Health and Personal Care .....	7
Other Commodities and Services .....	25	Recreation and Reading .....	5
		Tobacco and Alcohol .....	6

In the revised index, household operation and shelter have been combined to form a Housing component which brings together all items concerned with the purchase and operation of owned and rented living accommodation. On the other hand, the former Other Commodities and Services component has been sub-divided to provide more homogeneous groups with titles indicative of their content. In addition to the re-grouping, the term "All-Items" replaces "Total" as a distinguishing term to avoid possible misinterpretation of total as the aggregation of sub-indexes. The All-Items index is, in fact, a weighted average of the indexes of groups within it.

Indexes for the above-listed main groups and the All-Items index will be initially published each month in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' release entitled *Price Movements*. Further detail will be published in the regular monthly publication *Prices and Price Indexes* which is released one month later.

#### Supplementary Classifications and Indexes

The classifications of the Consumer Price Index described in the above section meet many of the requirements of users in interpreting movements in consumer prices. However, there has been a growing demand for indexes for item groups classified according to other criteria, and supplementary classifications have been developed. The supplementary classifications involve a re-shuffling of the entire item content of the index, not merely the further sub-division of existing classifications, and at each of the levels of regrouping distinctly different criteria of classification are employed. For example, the primary division of All-Items into (a) Commodities and (b) Services is intended to distinguish between these two main classes of item content. Commodities are further divided into Durables and Non-Durables. The sub-division of Non-Durables into Food and Non-Food is based on "end use" while the further segregation of Non-Food into such categories as Wool, Cotton, and

Synthetics is based on the criterion of principal commodity content. A complete weighting diagram of the supplementary classifications is presented in Table 6, and the corresponding indexes for the period 1949-60 are presented in Table 3.

The indexes for current months will be published regularly in *Prices and Price Indexes* beginning with the March 1961 issue which is scheduled for release early in May. Continued study is being given to further sub-divisions of the Service Group and these will be introduced in *Prices and Price Indexes* as they become available.

#### Pricing Sources, Frequency, Timing and Field Operations

Prices are collected from a variety of sources and at varying intervals according to the price patterns and behaviour of the commodities or services included in the index. For example, food is priced in chain, voluntary chain, and independent food stores; clothing and home furnishings in department and specialty stores; automotive items in garages, filling stations and automobile dealers; and doctors' and dentists' fees through their offices. A judgment sample of outlets is covered in each city with care taken to include those which are significant for the target group. The number of price quotations entering into index calculations varies widely; in any one month some 50,000 individual food prices are used in the national index on the basis of seventy-five items priced in each of 20 stores in 33 cities. On the other hand, only a single price in each city is required for such items as street car and bus fares or automobile licenses.

The frequency of pricing is also determined by the nature of the commodity being priced, with most items for this monthly index being priced monthly. This group includes all foods, clothing, home furnishings, rents, homeownership costs, fuels and gasoline. Items subject to less volatile price behaviour or to

change at less frequent intervals are priced less frequently; automobiles are priced every two months; newspapers twice yearly and automobile licenses and property taxes annually. Additional pricing is carried out for those items which are known to have moved significantly in price between regular pricing dates.

The bulk of price data are collected by pricing officers in eight major cities. These officers are engaged continuously in pricing assignments in retail and other outlets for the full range of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index. Part-time agents in seven other cities are responsible for pricing a range of items, including foods, covering a significant proportion of index items. Prices in these 15 cities are supplemented by prices obtained through mail surveys in smaller centres for foods and other less complex items.

In addition, rent data are obtained through monthly surveys of some 10,000 rented households in urban areas in the regular Labour Force Survey. Store prices of milk and bread are supplemented by home delivery prices for these two items.

In all pricing assignments, a specified description of each commodity and service is used to ensure comparability of prices between cities and from pricing period to period and to provide a basis for distinguishing between price change and quality change.

Not all prices used in any month's index are collected on the first day of that month and hence the index cannot accurately be described as referring to a specific day. However, the great bulk of prices are centred around the first of each month; chain food store prices refer to the first Friday of each month and independent food store prices are collected during the first five business days of the month. Prices for a wide range of miscellaneous items such as local street car and bus fares, newspapers, gasoline, fuel oil and theatre admissions are all obtained on the 1st of any month or on specified days immediately following it. In the case of clothing and homefurnishings, prices refer to a period extending from about the 20th of the previous month to the 14th of the index month.



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA

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TABLE 1. Total and Main Components of the Consumer Price Index for Canada, January 1957 to December 1960  
 1957 Weighted and 1947-48 Weighted  
 (1949=100)

	All Items		Food		Housing		Clothing		Transportation		Health and Personal Care		Recreation and Reading		Tobacco and Alcohol	
	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.	1957 Wtd.	1947-48 Wtd.
<b>1960</b>																
Year .....	128.4	128.0	122.6	122.2	132.9	132.7	111.0	110.9	141.1	140.3	154.8	154.5	145.6	144.3	115.8	115.8
December .....	129.3	129.6	124.2	125.3	133.3	133.2	112.4	112.6	141.8	141.4	154.9	155.0	146.6	146.1	115.8	115.8
November .....	129.1	129.6	123.5	125.5	133.3	133.2	112.4	112.5	141.9	141.5	154.7	154.8	146.6	146.2	115.8	115.8
October .....	128.7	129.4	123.5	125.8	133.3	133.1	111.3	111.2	138.7	140.0	155.7	155.2	145.8	144.9	115.8	115.8
September .....	128.2	128.4	122.5	123.3	133.2	132.9	110.7	110.5	138.8	140.0	154.9	154.7	145.1	144.8	115.8	115.8
August .....	128.6	127.9	123.3	121.7	133.1	132.7	110.5	110.3	140.2	140.5	154.9	154.7	145.1	144.8	115.8	115.8
July .....	128.3	127.5	122.6	120.5	132.9	132.6	111.1	110.8	139.9	140.2	155.4	154.8	145.0	144.5	115.8	115.8
June .....	128.6	127.6	122.6	120.8	132.9	132.6	111.2	110.9	141.1	140.7	155.4	154.8	145.4	144.4	115.7	115.7
May .....	128.2	127.4	122.0	120.2	132.8	132.5	111.0	110.8	141.0	140.4	155.1	154.6	145.4	144.4	115.7	115.7
April .....	128.3	127.5	122.1	120.9	132.7	132.6	110.6	110.8	142.3	139.7	154.7	154.4	144.8	142.7	115.8	115.8
March .....	127.9	126.9	121.0	119.4	132.4	132.4	110.2	110.4	142.4	139.8	154.0	153.7	145.8	143.1	115.8	115.8
February .....	128.1	127.2	121.7	120.8	132.4	132.3	109.9	109.8	142.6	139.6	154.2	153.8	145.8	143.1	115.8	115.8
January .....	128.1	127.5	121.9	121.6	132.4	132.3	110.1	110.2	142.7	139.6	153.9	153.4	145.6	143.1	115.8	115.8
<b>1959</b>																
Year .....	127.2	126.5	122.1	121.1	131.5	131.4	109.7	109.9	140.5	138.4	151.0	150.2	144.4	141.7	113.8	114.0
December .....	128.7	127.9	122.4	122.4	132.6	132.5	111.2	111.4	144.7	140.5	153.9	152.5	145.2	143.3	115.8	115.8
November .....	128.6	128.3	122.5	123.8	132.4	132.3	111.2	111.4	144.6	140.4	153.9	152.5	145.2	143.3	115.8	115.8
October .....	127.4	128.0	121.8	124.2	132.3	132.2	110.2	110.5	137.0	137.1	152.9	151.9	144.6	141.6	115.8	115.8
September .....	127.0	127.1	121.4	122.4	132.1	131.8	109.5	109.8	137.2	137.2	152.1	151.1	143.1	141.7	115.5	115.4
August .....	127.2	126.4	122.0	120.5	131.8	131.5	109.5	109.7	138.7	137.6	151.6	150.8	143.6	142.0	115.4	115.4
July .....	127.1	125.9	122.0	119.2	131.8	131.5	109.9	109.7	137.8	137.0	151.2	150.4	143.6	141.9	115.0	115.0
June .....	127.2	125.9	121.8	119.1	131.5	131.3	109.4	109.2	140.7	138.9	150.9	150.2	144.0	142.1	115.0	115.0
May .....	126.9	125.6	121.3	118.5	131.3	131.0	109.5	109.7	139.6	137.6	150.4	149.6	143.9	141.9	115.0	115.0
April .....	126.6	125.4	121.8	119.3	130.9	130.9	109.1	109.6	141.0	138.5	149.4	148.9	143.5	140.9	110.5	111.1
March .....	126.6	125.5	122.3	120.0	130.7	130.6	109.0	109.4	141.1	138.6	148.4	147.9	145.4	140.7	110.5	111.1
February .....	126.6	125.7	122.6	121.2	130.4	130.4	108.6	108.8	141.8	138.7	148.3	147.9	145.2	140.7	110.5	111.1
January .....	126.9	126.1	123.1	122.3	130.3	130.3	108.9	109.2	141.6	138.6	149.0	148.1	145.2	140.7	110.3	110.9
<b>1958</b>																
Year .....	125.7	125.1	122.9	122.1	129.3	129.0	109.5	109.7	136.6	133.8	146.6	145.4	142.0	138.4	110.1	110.6
December .....	126.9	126.2	122.3	122.2	130.3	130.3	110.3	110.5	142.6	139.0	148.8	148.1	145.4	140.0	110.2	110.8
November .....	126.6	126.3	121.7	123.2	130.0	129.9	110.1	110.4	142.3	138.0	148.8	148.1	145.4	140.0	110.2	110.8
October .....	125.6	126.0	121.8	123.4	129.9	129.7	109.7	109.9	135.5	135.0	148.1	147.2	145.1	139.4	110.1	110.6
September .....	125.3	125.6	121.6	122.9	129.5	129.4	109.2	109.5	135.2	134.7	147.3	146.3	141.2	139.3	110.1	110.6
August .....	125.8	125.2	124.0	122.6	129.3	129.1	109.2	109.6	135.1	132.3	147.2	145.7	140.1	138.7	110.1	110.6
July .....	126.0	124.7	124.8	121.4	129.3	128.8	109.8	109.9	134.8	132.1	147.0	145.4	140.0	138.7	110.1	110.6
June .....	126.5	125.1	126.1	122.7	129.1	128.8	109.8	109.7	136.4	133.0	147.0	145.5	141.1	138.5	110.1	110.6
May .....	126.3	125.1	125.2	122.7	129.0	128.6	110.0	110.0	136.6	133.0	146.7	145.2	141.1	138.5	110.1	110.6
April .....	125.9	125.2	124.8	123.4	129.1	128.8	109.5	109.8	135.1	132.2	146.3	144.9	140.5	137.2	110.1	110.6
March .....	125.2	124.3	122.5	121.3	128.7	128.5	109.3	109.5	135.1	132.2	144.4	143.3	141.7	137.0	110.1	110.6
February .....	124.5	123.7	120.8	119.9	128.5	128.2	108.7	108.8	135.5	132.0	144.2	143.2	141.6	136.9	110.0	110.5
January .....	124.1	123.4	119.2	119.4	128.5	128.1	108.7	108.8	135.5	132.0	143.8	141.9	141.1	136.5	110.0	110.4
<b>1957</b>																
Year .....	122.6	121.9	118.6	118.6	127.3	126.7	108.2	108.5	133.2	129.9	139.9	138.2	134.2	129.8	109.1	109.4
December .....	123.7	123.1	117.8	118.8	128.4	128.0	109.8	109.9	136.7	132.6	143.7	141.5	138.1	132.4	110.0	110.4
November .....	122.9	123.3	117.5	120.2	128.1	127.8	109.7	109.8	131.1	130.2	143.5	141.4	138.1	132.4	110.0	110.4
October .....	123.2	123.4	118.8	121.7	127.9	127.4	108.6	108.7	133.4	131.0	142.4	140.7	137.0	131.2	109.3	109.6
September .....	122.9	123.3	119.4	121.9	127.7	127.1	108.0	108.3	133.4	131.1	141.3	139.7	132.9	131.2	109.3	109.6
August .....	123.3	122.6	121.0	120.2	127.6	126.9	108.0	108.2	133.5	130.2	141.3	139.7	132.7	131.2	109.3	109.6
July .....	123.3	121.9	121.0	118.2	127.5	126.8	108.4	108.4	133.2	129.7	140.9	138.9	132.3	130.9	109.3	109.6
June .....	123.1	121.6	120.1	117.7	127.2	126.3	108.2	108.4	134.3	130.2	140.9	138.8	133.4	130.5	109.3	109.6
May .....	122.5	121.1	118.4	116.7	126.8	126.1	108.4	108.5	134.4	130.1	140.5	138.3	133.3	130.2	109.3	109.6
April .....	122.0	120.9	117.9	116.7	126.8	126.1	107.9	108.5	133.0	129.1	139.8	137.9	131.9	127.0	108.4	108.6
March .....	121.6	120.5	117.4	116.4	126.8	126.2	107.6	108.2	133.0	129.1	135.1	134.3	133.7	127.0	108.4	108.6
February .....	121.4	120.5	117.4	117.2	126.7	125.9	107.1	107.4	131.6	127.8	135.0	134.2	133.5	127.0	108.4	108.6
January .....	121.1	120.3	116.8	117.1	126.5	125.7	107.3	107.6	131.1	127.3	134.9	132.6	133.4	126.9	108.1	108.3

**TABLE 2. Consumer Price Index for Canada**  
**Annually 1935 to 1948**  
**Monthly and Annually, January 1949 to December 1960**  
 (1949 = 100)

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1935	59.9	1939	63.2	1943	74.2	1947	84.8
1936	61.1	1940	65.7	1944	74.6	1948	97.0
1937	63.0	1941	69.6	1945	75.0		
1938	63.7	1942	72.9	1946	77.5		
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January .....		99.8	100.1	107.7	118.2	115.7	115.7
February .....		99.7	100.2	109.1	117.6	115.5	115.7
March .....		99.4	100.9	110.8	116.9	114.8	115.5
April .....		99.3	101.2	111.7	116.8	114.6	115.6
May .....		99.2	101.2	112.2	115.9	114.4	115.5
June .....		99.6	101.9	113.7	116.0	114.9	116.1
July .....		100.0	102.7	114.6	116.1	115.4	116.2
August .....		100.4	103.3	115.5	116.0	115.7	117.0
September .....		100.4	104.3	116.5	116.1	116.2	116.8
October .....		100.6	105.9	117.1	116.0	116.7	116.8
November .....		101.0	106.4	117.9	116.1	116.2	116.8
December .....		100.5	106.6	118.1	115.8	115.8	116.6
Year .....		100.0	102.9	113.7	116.5	115.5	116.2
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
January .....		116.4	116.8	120.3	123.4	126.1	127.5
February .....		116.3	116.4	120.5	123.7	125.7	127.2
March .....		116.0	116.4	120.5	124.3	125.5	126.9
April .....		116.1	116.6	120.9	125.2	125.4	127.5
May .....		116.4	116.6	121.1	125.1	125.6	127.4
June .....		115.9	117.8	121.6	125.1	125.9	127.6
July .....		116.0	118.5	121.9	124.7	125.9	127.5
August .....		116.4	119.1	122.6	125.2	126.4	127.9
September .....		116.8	119.0	123.3	125.6	127.1	128.4
October .....		116.9	119.8	123.4	126.0	128.0	129.4
November .....		116.9	120.3	123.3	126.3	128.3	129.6
December .....		116.9	120.4	123.1	126.2	127.9	129.6
Year .....		116.4	118.1	121.9	125.1	126.5	128.0



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960**  
(1949 = 100)

	Commodities									Services	
	Total	Total exc. Food	Durable	Household Equipment	Trans- portation Equipment	Non- Durable	Non- Durable exc. Food	Textiles	Other Non- Durable	Total	Total exc. Shelter
<b>1949</b>											
January .....	100.0	99.6	99.3	99.0	100.3	100.2	99.7	99.8	99.6	98.7	98.7
February .....	100.1	99.9	99.6	99.5	100.3	100.2	100.0	99.8	100.2	98.9	99.0
March .....	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.0	99.2
April .....	99.5	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.4	100.1	100.3	100.0	99.2	99.1
May .....	99.6	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.5	100.1	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.6
June .....	100.2	99.9	100.2	100.3	99.8	100.2	99.8	100.3	99.5	99.6	99.7
July .....	100.9	99.9	100.2	100.3	99.8	101.1	99.8	100.3	99.5	100.0	99.8
August .....	100.6	99.8	100.2	100.3	99.8	100.7	99.8	100.0	99.6	100.2	100.1
September .....	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.2	99.6	100.4	100.1
October .....	99.6	100.3	100.1	100.3	99.8	99.5	100.4	99.7	100.8	101.2	101.4
November .....	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	99.8	100.0	100.3	99.6	100.7	101.2	101.5
December .....	99.7	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.6	100.3	99.6	100.7	101.6	101.6
Year .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1950</b>											
January .....	99.1	100.4	100.2	100.1	100.3	99.0	100.5	99.5	101.1	102.5	103.0
February .....	99.4	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.3	99.3	100.5	99.4	101.2	102.7	103.4
March .....	99.8	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.3	99.8	100.4	98.7	101.3	105.1	103.4
April .....	100.2	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.7	99.2	101.7	105.0	103.2
May .....	100.4	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.7	99.1	101.7	105.0	103.2
June .....	101.3	100.8	100.7	100.7	101.0	101.4	100.8	99.0	101.8	105.2	103.5
July .....	102.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	101.0	102.7	100.8	99.0	101.9	105.9	103.5
August .....	102.6	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	102.8	101.1	99.2	102.1	106.6	104.3
September .....	103.0	101.9	102.3	101.6	104.5	103.2	101.8	99.9	102.7	106.8	104.4
October .....	104.8	103.8	104.0	102.8	107.7	104.8	103.7	100.5	105.6	107.0	104.7
November .....	105.1	104.1	105.1	104.3	107.7	105.1	103.8	100.9	105.5	107.5	105.0
December .....	105.6	104.4	105.8	105.2	107.7	105.6	104.0	101.2	105.6	107.8	105.7
Year .....	102.0	101.6	101.7	101.4	102.7	102.0	101.6	99.6	102.7	105.6	103.9
<b>1951</b>											
January .....	106.8	105.6	108.1	106.7	112.8	106.6	104.9	102.6	106.2	109.4	108.3
February .....	108.9	107.2	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.8	106.5	105.1	106.9	109.6	108.6
March .....	111.3	108.6	111.3	110.3	114.2	111.3	107.9	106.8	107.9	110.2	109.1
April .....	112.4	109.6	112.5	111.9	114.6	112.4	108.7	108.4	108.2	110.4	109.3
May .....	113.2	111.4	115.0	114.4	116.8	113.0	110.4	109.0	110.4	110.6	109.4
June .....	114.5	112.4	117.7	116.1	122.9	114.1	110.9	109.3	111.0	112.4	111.0
July .....	116.2	112.9	118.1	116.6	123.0	116.0	111.4	109.5	111.7	112.5	111.1
August .....	116.5	113.6	118.7	117.1	123.8	116.2	112.1	110.2	112.2	113.7	113.1
September .....	116.5	114.2	119.2	117.7	124.0	116.1	112.7	110.9	112.5	114.8	113.4
October .....	116.7	114.9	119.2	117.8	123.9	116.4	113.6	113.0	112.6	115.4	114.3
November .....	117.3	115.3	119.5	118.1	123.9	117.0	114.1	113.4	113.3	116.3	114.7
December .....	117.8	115.6	119.8	118.5	123.9	117.6	114.4	113.8	113.2	116.7	115.4
Year .....	114.0	111.8	115.7	114.5	119.8	113.8	110.6	109.3	110.5	112.7	111.5
<b>1952</b>											
January .....	117.9	115.5	119.9	118.6	124.0	117.6	114.3	113.5	113.2	117.3	116.4
February .....	117.1	115.1	119.8	118.5	124.1	116.8	113.8	111.8	113.3	117.7	117.1
March .....	116.3	115.3	120.7	118.7	127.1	115.7	113.7	111.1	113.6	118.6	117.7
April .....	116.2	115.3	120.8	118.8	127.1	115.6	113.7	110.8	113.8	118.8	117.8
May .....	115.0	113.9	117.8	117.0	120.3	114.6	112.8	110.5	112.5	119.5	119.0
June .....	115.1	113.6	117.3	116.4	120.3	114.8	112.6	110.0	112.4	120.2	119.3
July .....	115.7	113.5	117.0	116.0	120.3	115.6	112.5	109.9	112.4	120.2	119.3
August .....	114.9	113.5	116.9	115.9	120.3	114.6	112.5	109.7	112.4	120.5	119.7
September .....	113.7	113.3	116.9	116.1	119.6	113.2	112.2	108.9	112.5	121.0	120.0
October .....	112.8	113.1	117.1	116.3	119.6	112.2	112.0	107.7	112.7	121.7	121.1
November .....	113.0	113.0	116.9	115.9	119.9	112.4	111.9	107.5	112.6	121.9	121.4
December .....	112.6	113.0	116.9	115.9	120.0	112.0	112.0	107.3	112.8	122.4	121.4
Year .....	115.0	114.0	118.2	117.0	121.9	114.6	112.8	109.9	112.8	120.0	119.2

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Commodities									Services	
	Total	Total exc. Food	Durable	Household Equipment	Trans- portation Equipment	Non- Durable	Non- Durable exc. Food	Textiles	Other Non- Durable	Total	Total exc. Shelter
<b>1953</b>											
January .....	112.8	113.2	117.2	116.3	120.1	112.2	112.1	107.3	113.0	122.5	121.6
February .....	112.7	113.2	117.4	116.6	120.1	112.0	112.0	107.2	113.0	122.7	121.7
March .....	112.1	112.3	117.2	116.7	118.9	111.4	110.9	107.2	111.0	122.9	121.9
April .....	112.0	112.5	117.2	116.7	118.9	111.2	111.1	107.2	111.4	123.3	122.4
May .....	111.9	112.4	117.1	116.5	119.0	111.2	111.1	107.7	111.1	123.5	122.7
June .....	112.6	112.5	117.2	116.7	119.0	111.9	111.1	107.7	111.1	124.0	122.7
July .....	113.6	112.6	117.3	116.8	119.0	113.0	111.2	107.8	111.3	124.2	122.9
August .....	113.1	112.9	117.3	116.8	119.0	112.5	111.6	107.9	111.9	124.6	123.4
September .....	112.6	112.9	117.3	116.8	118.8	111.9	111.7	108.0	112.0	124.8	123.7
October .....	112.8	112.9	117.3	116.8	118.8	112.2	111.7	107.8	112.1	125.2	124.0
November .....	111.9	112.9	117.2	116.8	118.8	111.2	111.6	107.9	112.0	125.8	124.6
December .....	111.8	112.8	117.0	116.3	118.9	111.0	111.6	107.7	112.1	126.0	124.8
Year .....	112.5	112.8	117.2	116.6	119.1	111.8	111.5	107.6	111.8	124.1	123.0
<b>1954</b>											
January .....	111.8	112.9	117.0	116.4	119.0	111.1	111.7	107.7	112.2	126.2	124.8
February .....	112.1	112.8	116.7	116.3	118.0	111.4	111.7	107.5	112.3	126.4	125.1
March .....	112.0	112.8	116.8	116.3	118.3	111.2	111.6	107.3	112.3	126.7	125.2
April .....	112.0	112.9	116.9	116.5	118.5	111.2	111.7	107.5	112.4	127.7	127.0
May .....	112.0	112.5	116.2	115.6	118.0	111.4	111.5	107.4	112.0	128.2	127.6
June .....	112.6	112.4	116.0	115.4	118.0	112.2	111.3	107.2	111.9	128.6	127.6
July .....	113.1	112.3	115.9	115.3	118.0	112.8	111.3	107.0	111.9	128.9	128.0
August .....	113.3	112.3	115.9	115.2	118.0	113.0	111.3	107.0	111.9	129.2	128.2
September .....	112.1	112.3	115.8	115.2	117.8	111.5	111.2	106.9	111.9	129.3	128.2
October .....	111.5	112.0	115.8	115.2	117.8	110.8	110.9	105.8	112.0	129.8	128.8
November .....	111.4	111.9	115.7	115.0	117.8	110.8	110.8	105.6	111.9	130.3	129.3
December .....	111.4	111.8	115.5	114.8	117.8	110.8	110.7	105.4	111.9	130.4	129.3
Year .....	112.1	112.4	116.2	115.6	118.1	111.5	111.3	106.9	112.0	128.5	127.4
<b>1955</b>											
January .....	111.3	111.8	115.4	114.7	117.8	110.8	110.8	105.4	112.0	130.5	129.3
February .....	111.4	111.8	115.4	114.7	117.8	110.8	110.8	105.4	112.0	130.7	129.5
March .....	111.3	111.7	115.1	114.7	116.4	110.8	110.8	105.4	112.0	130.8	129.6
April .....	111.5	111.7	114.9	114.4	116.3	111.0	110.7	105.3	112.0	130.7	129.4
May .....	112.0	111.3	114.5	114.3	115.2	111.6	110.4	105.2	111.5	131.0	129.9
June .....	111.5	110.9	112.9	114.1	109.1	111.4	110.3	105.1	111.3	131.3	129.9
July .....	112.1	110.7	112.0	112.9	109.0	112.2	110.4	105.1	111.4	131.6	130.0
August .....	111.6	110.7	112.0	112.9	109.0	111.6	110.4	105.2	111.4	131.9	130.5
September .....	111.2	110.7	111.8	112.9	108.0	111.1	110.5	105.2	111.5	132.0	130.6
October .....	110.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	108.0	110.6	110.5	105.1	111.7	132.2	130.9
November .....	110.7	111.0	111.7	112.8	108.1	110.6	110.8	105.1	112.0	132.5	131.2
December .....	111.0	111.2	111.7	112.8	108.1	110.8	111.1	105.7	112.1	132.6	131.3
Year .....	111.4	111.2	113.2	113.6	111.9	111.1	110.6	105.3	111.7	131.5	130.2
<b>1956</b>											
January .....	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.6	108.1	110.6	111.2	105.7	112.2	133.5	132.6
February .....	110.5	111.4	111.6	112.7	108.2	110.4	111.3	105.7	112.4	133.8	133.1
March .....	110.7	111.7	112.9	112.6	113.7	110.3	111.3	105.8	112.4	134.0	133.3
April .....	110.9	111.6	112.6	112.2	113.7	110.7	111.4	105.9	112.3	134.4	133.9
May .....	110.9	111.5	112.6	112.4	113.0	110.6	111.2	105.8	112.1	135.1	134.7
June .....	112.3	111.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	112.2	111.2	105.7	112.0	135.5	135.1
July .....	113.7	111.5	112.6	112.8	112.2	113.8	111.1	105.6	112.0	136.0	136.1
August .....	113.4	111.5	112.5	112.7	112.2	113.5	111.2	105.3	112.2	136.4	136.5
September .....	112.3	111.6	112.6	112.9	111.8	112.3	111.3	105.3	112.3	136.8	137.0
October .....	112.8	111.9	113.1	113.5	111.8	112.8	111.5	105.4	112.6	137.2	137.4
November .....	113.6	112.5	114.7	113.7	118.2	113.4	111.8	105.3	113.2	137.7	138.2
December .....	114.0	112.7	114.9	113.9	118.2	113.9	112.0	105.4	113.4	137.9	138.5
Year .....	112.2	111.7	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.0	111.4	105.6	112.4	135.7	135.5



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Commodities									Services	
	Total	Total exc. Food	Durable	Household Equipment	Trans- portation Equipment	Non- Durable	Non- Durable exc. Food	Textiles	Other Non- Durable	Total	Total exc. Shelter
<b>1957</b>											
January .....	113.9	112.7	115.3	113.7	120.6	113.8	111.9	104.3	113.8	137.9	138.5
February .....	114.4	112.9	115.3	113.6	120.7	114.2	112.2	104.3	114.3	138.4	139.2
March .....	114.6	113.3	115.7	114.1	120.9	114.4	112.6	105.0	114.6	138.8	139.8
April .....	114.8	113.4	115.6	113.9	121.0	114.7	112.7	105.3	114.5	139.8	141.6
May .....	115.3	113.5	115.7	114.0	121.0	115.2	112.9	105.3	114.9	140.8	143.1
June .....	115.8	113.5	115.8	114.1	120.9	115.9	112.9	105.2	114.8	141.3	143.5
July .....	116.5	113.6	116.2	115.1	119.6	116.6	112.9	105.2	114.9	141.6	143.6
August .....	116.6	113.7	116.2	115.1	119.6	116.7	113.0	105.0	115.1	141.9	144.1
September .....	116.2	113.7	115.8	115.2	117.8	116.3	113.1	105.0	115.2	142.4	144.7
October .....	115.8	114.0	115.9	115.3	117.6	115.8	113.4	105.5	115.4	143.0	145.6
November .....	115.7	114.5	115.4	115.7	114.6	115.8	114.2	106.6	116.1	143.4	146.0
December .....	115.7	115.0	117.3	115.7	122.4	115.5	114.3	106.7	116.2	143.5	146.1
Year .....	115.4	113.6	115.8	114.6	119.7	115.4	113.0	105.3	115.0	141.1	143.0
<b>1958</b>											
January .....	116.2	115.0	116.9	115.7	120.9	116.1	114.4	105.4	117.1	143.7	146.4
February .....	116.9	115.1	116.7	115.3	121.1	116.9	114.6	105.4	117.4	144.1	146.8
March .....	117.9	115.4	117.0	116.0	120.5	118.0	115.0	106.2	117.5	144.3	147.1
April .....	118.9	115.6	117.4	116.4	120.7	119.2	115.1	106.5	117.5	144.9	148.0
May .....	119.0	115.5	117.5	116.5	120.6	119.2	114.9	106.7	117.0	145.6	148.9
June .....	119.1	115.3	117.5	116.5	120.5	119.4	114.7	106.2	117.0	146.0	149.0
July .....	119.1	115.3	117.2	116.6	119.1	119.4	114.7	106.5	116.8	146.0	149.1
August .....	118.4	115.1	116.8	116.1	119.1	118.7	114.7	106.1	117.0	146.1	149.1
September .....	117.6	115.3	116.9	116.5	117.9	117.8	114.9	106.1	117.3	147.2	150.9
October .....	117.6	115.6	117.2	116.9	117.9	117.6	115.2	106.5	117.6	147.6	151.5
November .....	118.0	116.4	119.2	116.7	127.1	117.8	115.5	106.9	118.0	148.0	152.0
December .....	118.0	116.5	119.3	116.8	127.1	117.8	115.7	107.1	118.1	148.6	152.9
Year .....	118.1	115.5	117.5	116.3	121.0	118.2	115.0	106.3	117.4	146.0	149.3
<b>1959</b>											
January .....	118.0	116.0	118.1	115.8	125.7	118.0	115.4	105.4	118.6	148.8	153.2
February .....	117.8	116.0	118.0	115.6	125.7	117.8	115.5	105.1	118.8	148.6	152.9
March .....	117.8	116.3	118.0	116.1	124.0	117.8	115.9	105.8	119.0	148.8	153.2
April .....	117.7	116.5	118.5	116.8	124.0	117.6	115.9	105.9	119.0	149.1	153.7
May .....	118.0	117.0	118.6	116.9	123.9	118.0	116.6	106.0	120.0	149.6	154.4
June .....	118.4	117.0	118.7	117.0	124.0	118.4	116.6	105.4	120.3	150.3	155.0
July .....	118.9	116.9	118.2	116.8	122.6	119.0	116.5	105.6	119.9	150.4	155.1
August .....	118.7	117.1	117.9	116.4	122.6	118.9	116.9	105.4	120.5	150.6	155.3
September .....	118.4	117.2	117.6	116.7	120.7	118.6	117.0	105.4	120.7	150.8	155.7
October .....	118.8	117.5	117.8	117.0	120.7	119.0	117.4	106.1	120.9	151.1	156.0
November .....	119.4	118.4	120.3	117.0	130.8	119.2	117.8	106.8	121.1	151.6	156.8
December .....	119.2	118.4	120.4	117.1	130.8	119.0	117.9	106.7	121.2	151.6	156.9
Year .....	118.4	117.0	118.5	116.6	124.6	118.4	116.6	105.8	120.0	150.1	154.8
<b>1960</b>											
January .....	118.6	117.7	118.8	115.8	128.5	118.6	117.4	105.5	121.1	151.9	157.3
February .....	118.6	117.6	118.6	115.5	128.5	118.6	117.3	105.1	121.1	152.0	157.5
March .....	118.5	117.8	118.8	116.0	127.8	118.4	117.5	105.6	121.0	152.2	157.8
April .....	119.2	117.9	118.9	116.3	127.2	119.2	117.6	105.8	121.0	152.5	158.2
May .....	119.0	117.5	118.4	116.4	124.6	119.0	117.2	105.7	120.5	153.6	159.8
June .....	119.6	117.6	118.4	116.4	124.6	119.8	117.4	106.0	120.5	153.8	160.0
July .....	120.0	117.4	117.6	115.8	123.1	120.4	117.4	105.7	120.7	153.8	160.0
August .....	119.6	117.5	117.3	115.5	123.1	119.9	117.5	105.5	121.0	153.9	160.0
September .....	119.1	117.4	117.4	116.0	121.9	119.4	117.4	105.6	120.9	154.0	160.2
October .....	119.7	117.6	117.4	116.0	121.9	120.0	117.7	106.3	121.0	154.2	160.5
November .....	120.1	118.3	118.2	115.9	125.8	120.4	118.3	107.3	121.1	154.0	160.8
December .....	120.4	118.3	118.2	115.9	125.7	120.8	118.3	107.4	121.1	154.5	160.9
Year .....	119.4	117.7	118.2	116.0	125.2	119.5	117.6	106.0	120.9	153.4	159.4

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Household Equipment		Textiles						Footwear	
	Appliances	Other	Garments	Household Furnishings and Piece Goods	Wool	Cotton	Synthetic	Fur	Leather	Rubber and Plastic
<b>1949</b>										
January .....	99.2	98.8	99.7	100.7	98.8	100.2	100.5	101.2	99.3	99.5
February .....	99.9	99.2	99.7	100.4	98.9	100.2	100.3	101.2	99.4	100.0
March .....	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.4	99.7	100.2	100.3	101.2	99.7	100.0
April .....	100.2	99.9	100.3	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.4	101.2	100.2	100.0
May .....	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.5	101.2	100.2	100.0
June .....	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.4	101.5	100.2	100.0
July .....	100.2	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4	101.5	100.3	100.0
August .....	100.2	100.3	100.2	98.9	100.3	99.8	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
September .....	100.2	100.5	100.2	99.7	100.5	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
October .....	100.0	100.4	99.7	99.8	100.7	99.9	99.1	96.9	100.3	100.0
November .....	100.0	100.5	99.6	99.8	100.6	99.8	99.1	96.9	100.3	100.0
December .....	100.0	100.1	99.6	99.7	100.6	99.8	99.1	96.9	100.3	100.0
Year .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1950</b>										
January .....	100.1	100.1	99.5	99.7	100.2	100.0	99.0	96.9	100.3	100.0
February .....	100.2	99.9	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.0	96.9	100.5	100.0
March .....	100.0	100.2	98.6	99.8	98.4	100.1	98.8	96.9	100.5	100.0
April .....	100.4	100.3	99.0	100.2	99.1	100.2	98.9	97.7	100.0	100.4
May .....	100.4	100.3	98.9	100.1	99.0	100.2	98.3	98.6	100.0	100.4
June .....	100.6	100.7	98.8	100.3	99.0	100.4	97.9	99.1	100.2	100.4
July .....	100.6	100.7	98.8	100.2	99.1	100.4	97.8	99.1	100.3	100.4
August .....	100.8	100.9	98.9	101.3	99.5	100.6	97.6	99.1	100.3	101.5
September .....	100.9	102.0	99.5	102.6	100.4	100.8	98.6	99.1	100.9	101.5
October .....	102.0	103.4	100.1	103.2	100.8	101.2	99.5	100.8	101.2	102.9
November .....	103.4	104.8	100.5	103.8	101.1	101.9	99.9	100.9	101.8	102.9
December .....	104.4	105.6	100.7	105.1	101.8	102.2	99.9	101.0	102.4	102.9
Year .....	101.2	101.6	99.4	101.4	99.9	100.6	98.8	98.8	100.7	101.1
<b>1951</b>										
January .....	105.1	107.6	102.1	106.5	104.0	103.4	100.3	102.1	103.5	103.8
February .....	106.0	109.8	103.8	114.1	107.8	106.6	101.1	102.1	108.8	106.4
March .....	106.4	112.8	105.1	118.4	110.4	109.0	101.8	102.3	111.1	106.4
April .....	107.8	114.4	106.7	120.2	112.8	110.3	102.5	103.4	112.5	115.2
May .....	113.4	115.1	107.2	120.6	113.3	111.1	102.8	104.1	114.4	115.4
June .....	116.0	116.1	107.7	119.9	113.4	111.6	103.0	104.7	115.6	115.4
July .....	117.0	116.3	108.0	119.9	113.8	111.8	103.1	104.7	115.9	115.4
August .....	118.0	116.6	108.7	121.1	114.4	112.3	104.2	105.7	119.5	115.4
September .....	118.6	117.1	109.8	118.4	114.1	112.3	104.4	113.0	123.9	115.4
October .....	118.1	117.6	112.2	118.3	117.6	113.8	104.8	116.1	126.2	115.4
November .....	118.4	117.9	112.7	118.2	118.2	113.9	105.3	116.4	126.0	115.4
December .....	118.8	118.3	113.1	118.8	119.0	114.1	105.3	116.4	126.2	138.0
Year .....	113.6	115.0	108.1	117.9	113.2	110.8	103.2	107.6	117.0	114.8
<b>1952</b>										
January .....	119.5	118.1	112.8	118.2	118.5	113.9	105.1	116.0	126.3	138.0
February .....	119.2	118.0	111.0	116.8	117.0	113.7	102.3	113.4	126.1	138.1
March .....	119.1	118.5	110.4	116.0	115.6	113.6	102.3	112.7	125.9	138.4
April .....	119.1	118.6	110.1	115.6	114.9	113.4	102.2	112.7	125.4	138.4
May .....	114.3	118.7	109.9	114.5	114.4	113.4	101.8	112.7	125.0	138.4
June .....	112.1	119.0	109.4	114.1	114.2	113.4	100.4	112.7	125.0	138.4
July .....	111.7	118.6	109.3	114.1	114.1	113.3	100.2	112.8	124.9	138.4
August .....	111.6	118.5	109.2	113.4	113.8	113.3	100.2	112.8	124.7	138.4
September .....	112.0	118.6	108.4	112.4	113.3	112.8	100.2	107.1	124.1	138.4
October .....	112.4	118.6	107.2	111.6	112.3	112.2	100.1	101.1	124.5	138.4
November .....	112.3	118.1	107.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	99.6	101.2	125.0	140.6
December .....	112.2	118.2	106.8	110.5	111.8	112.0	99.5	101.1	125.0	141.8
Year .....	114.6	118.5	109.3	114.0	114.3	113.1	101.2	109.7	125.2	138.8



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Household Equipment		Textiles						Footwear	
	Appliances	Other	Garments	Household Furnishings and Piece Goods	Wool	Cotton	Synthetic	Fur	Leather	Rubber and Plastic
<b>1953</b>										
January .....	112.5	118.6	106.9	110.5	111.7	112.0	99.4	101.2	124.9	141.8
February .....	112.5	119.1	106.7	110.4	111.6	111.9	99.8	101.2	125.0	141.8
March .....	112.6	119.3	106.7	110.4	111.5	111.9	100.3	101.1	125.5	141.8
April .....	112.4	119.4	106.8	110.3	111.5	111.8	100.9	101.1	125.5	141.8
May .....	111.5	119.6	107.3	110.1	111.5	111.7	101.4	101.1	125.3	141.8
June .....	111.4	119.9	107.3	110.1	111.5	111.7	101.4	101.1	125.3	141.8
July .....	111.2	120.2	107.4	110.8	111.8	111.7	101.5	101.1	125.3	141.8
August .....	111.0	120.3	107.4	111.2	112.1	111.7	101.5	101.1	125.2	141.8
September .....	111.0	120.4	107.6	111.1	112.3	111.7	101.5	101.1	125.2	141.8
October .....	111.0	120.4	107.3	111.4	112.4	111.6	101.4	99.6	125.2	141.8
November .....	110.6	120.5	107.4	111.3	112.6	111.5	101.4	99.1	125.3	141.5
December .....	109.5	120.5	107.2	111.4	112.5	111.5	101.4	98.2	125.3	141.3
Year .....	111.4	119.8	107.2	110.8	111.9	111.7	101.0	100.6	125.2	141.7
<b>1954</b>										
January .....	109.6	120.5	107.1	111.2	112.5	111.3	101.4	97.9	125.3	141.3
February .....	109.4	120.5	107.0	111.1	112.5	111.2	101.1	97.8	125.3	141.3
March .....	109.3	120.6	106.8	111.0	112.4	111.0	100.7	97.8	125.3	141.3
April .....	109.4	120.8	106.9	111.2	112.6	111.1	100.7	98.0	125.2	141.5
May .....	107.7	120.5	106.8	111.1	112.6	110.9	100.5	98.0	125.2	141.5
June .....	107.0	120.5	106.6	110.9	112.6	110.7	100.0	98.0	125.2	141.5
July .....	106.8	120.5	106.5	110.9	112.6	110.7	99.5	98.0	125.2	141.5
August .....	106.5	120.6	106.4	110.9	112.6	110.6	99.4	98.0	125.2	141.5
September .....	106.4	120.5	106.3	111.0	112.6	110.6	99.3	97.7	125.2	141.5
October .....	106.5	120.5	105.0	110.9	112.5	110.6	99.3	86.2	125.4	141.5
November .....	106.1	120.4	104.8	110.8	112.3	110.4	98.9	86.1	125.4	138.5
December .....	105.9	120.3	104.7	110.6	112.4	110.2	98.9	85.4	125.4	137.5
Year .....	107.6	120.5	106.2	111.0	112.5	110.8	100.0	94.9	125.3	140.9
<b>1955</b>										
January .....	105.9	120.1	104.7	110.5	112.4	110.2	98.9	85.4	125.4	137.5
February .....	105.9	120.1	104.7	110.5	112.4	110.1	98.8	85.5	125.4	137.5
March .....	105.7	120.1	104.6	110.4	112.4	110.0	98.8	85.5	125.2	137.5
April .....	105.1	120.1	104.6	110.3	112.1	110.0	98.8	85.5	125.2	137.5
May .....	105.1	119.9	104.5	110.3	112.0	109.9	98.7	85.5	125.2	137.5
June .....	105.1	119.5	104.4	110.2	112.0	109.8	98.6	85.5	125.2	137.5
July .....	102.2	119.4	104.4	110.2	112.0	109.8	98.6	85.5	125.2	137.5
August .....	102.2	119.4	104.4	110.2	112.1	109.7	98.6	85.5	125.2	137.5
September .....	102.2	119.5	104.4	110.2	112.1	109.7	98.6	85.5	125.2	137.5
October .....	101.1	119.6	104.4	110.1	112.1	109.7	98.6	85.5	125.4	137.5
November .....	101.1	119.9	104.3	110.1	112.1	109.7	98.5	85.7	125.4	145.1
December .....	101.1	119.9	105.0	110.1	112.1	109.7	98.5	91.5	125.4	146.2
Year .....	103.6	119.8	104.5	110.3	112.2	109.9	98.7	86.0	125.3	138.9
<b>1956</b>										
January .....	100.4	120.0	105.1	110.0	112.0	109.6	98.6	92.0	125.4	146.2
February .....	100.4	120.1	105.1	110.0	112.0	109.6	98.6	92.0	125.5	147.3
March .....	100.4	120.1	105.2	110.1	112.2	109.7	98.6	92.1	125.5	147.3
April .....	99.0	120.3	105.2	110.1	112.2	109.8	98.6	92.1	125.8	147.3
May .....	99.0	120.7	105.2	110.1	112.1	109.8	98.6	92.1	126.0	147.3
June .....	99.0	121.0	105.0	110.1	111.9	109.7	98.6	92.1	126.0	147.3
July .....	99.3	121.0	105.0	110.1	111.8	109.7	98.5	92.1	126.3	147.3
August .....	99.3	120.8	104.6	110.4	111.3	109.4	98.4	92.1	127.0	147.3
September .....	99.3	121.2	104.6	110.5	111.2	109.5	98.5	92.1	127.1	147.3
October .....	99.3	122.1	104.6	110.5	111.3	109.3	98.8	92.1	127.4	147.3
November .....	98.8	122.7	104.5	110.6	111.5	109.5	98.5	90.2	127.7	147.0
December .....	98.8	123.1	104.6	110.8	111.7	109.6	98.9	89.6	128.4	147.0
Year .....	99.4	121.1	104.9	110.3	111.8	109.6	98.6	91.7	126.5	147.2

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Household Equipment		Textiles						Footwear	
	Appliances	Other	Garments	Household Furnishings and Piece Goods	Wool	Cotton	Synthetic	Fur	Leather	Rubber and Plastic
<b>1957</b>										
January .....	98.0	123.3	103.4	110.5	111.3	109.4	98.5	81.5	128.4	147.0
February .....	98.0	123.2	103.3	111.2	111.2	109.5	98.9	80.5	129.5	138.0
March .....	98.0	123.9	104.0	112.0	112.9	109.6	99.0	80.5	129.9	138.0
April .....	96.5	124.5	104.2	112.5	113.7	109.8	98.7	80.5	131.0	138.0
May .....	96.5	124.8	104.3	112.4	113.5	110.2	98.8	80.5	130.7	138.0
June .....	96.5	124.9	104.1	112.5	113.3	110.3	98.5	80.5	131.0	138.0
July .....	98.7	125.1	104.1	112.6	113.1	110.1	98.8	80.5	131.1	138.0
August .....	98.7	125.1	103.9	112.6	112.7	110.0	98.9	80.5	131.2	138.0
September .....	98.7	125.3	103.9	112.6	112.7	110.0	99.0	80.7	131.2	138.0
October .....	98.8	125.4	104.5	112.0	114.1	109.9	98.8	80.7	131.1	138.0
November .....	98.8	126.0	105.8	112.5	114.5	110.1	99.5	88.2	131.6	138.0
December .....	98.8	125.9	105.9	112.5	114.5	110.1	99.6	88.5	131.7	138.0
Year .....	98.0	124.8	104.3	112.2	113.1	109.9	98.9	81.9	130.7	138.8
<b>1958</b>										
January .....	98.4	126.2	104.4	112.1	112.6	109.9	99.4	83.7	131.8	140.5
February .....	98.4	125.7	104.4	112.2	112.7	109.8	99.2	84.5	131.8	140.5
March .....	98.4	126.7	105.2	112.6	114.2	110.1	99.5	84.6	132.4	140.5
April .....	99.1	126.9	105.5	112.7	114.8	110.2	99.5	84.6	132.4	140.5
May .....	99.1	127.1	105.8	112.4	114.9	110.5	99.8	84.6	132.4	140.5
June .....	99.1	127.1	105.4	112.2	113.9	110.4	99.8	84.6	132.4	140.5
July .....	99.3	127.2	105.6	112.1	114.6	110.3	99.7	84.6	132.4	140.5
August .....	99.3	126.3	105.2	111.8	114.3	109.8	99.3	84.6	132.4	140.5
September .....	99.3	127.1	105.2	112.0	114.2	109.9	99.3	84.6	132.4	140.5
October .....	100.0	127.3	105.6	112.1	115.1	110.0	99.3	84.6	132.4	140.5
November .....	100.0	126.9	106.2	112.1	115.7	110.0	99.6	86.7	132.4	140.8
December .....	100.0	127.1	106.3	112.1	115.8	110.1	99.6	87.1	132.4	141.3
Year .....	99.2	126.8	105.4	112.2	114.4	110.1	99.5	84.9	132.3	140.6
<b>1959</b>										
January .....	97.2	127.2	104.7	110.4	113.8	109.3	99.6	80.7	132.6	141.5
February .....	97.2	126.9	104.2	111.8	113.4	110.2	98.5	80.3	133.3	141.5
March .....	97.2	127.6	104.9	111.9	114.5	110.3	98.9	80.4	133.7	141.5
April .....	98.8	127.9	105.1	111.9	115.0	110.3	98.9	80.4	133.8	141.5
May .....	98.8	128.0	105.1	112.2	114.7	110.8	99.1	80.4	134.4	141.5
June .....	98.8	128.1	104.5	112.2	113.3	110.9	99.0	80.4	134.7	141.5
July .....	97.9	128.3	104.7	112.1	113.8	110.9	99.0	80.4	137.2	141.5
August .....	97.9	127.7	104.5	112.1	113.6	110.4	99.1	80.5	138.5	141.5
September .....	97.9	128.1	104.4	112.3	113.4	110.3	99.1	80.6	139.9	141.5
October .....	97.2	129.1	105.2	112.3	114.8	110.3	99.6	80.7	140.2	141.5
November .....	97.2	129.1	106.0	112.3	115.2	110.3	99.6	86.3	141.5	142.5
December .....	97.2	129.3	105.9	112.4	115.0	110.3	99.6	86.3	142.2	142.5
Year .....	97.8	128.1	104.9	112.0	114.2	110.4	99.2	81.4	136.8	141.7
<b>1960</b>										
January .....	93.7	129.2	104.5	112.1	113.5	110.2	99.5	80.4	142.3	137.1
February .....	93.7	128.8	104.0	112.6	112.6	110.1	98.9	81.9	143.2	136.4
March .....	93.7	129.5	104.5	112.7	113.8	110.1	98.8	81.9	144.6	136.4
April .....	93.9	130.0	104.8	112.8	114.5	110.1	98.8	81.9	145.5	136.4
May .....	93.9	130.2	104.8	112.0	114.5	110.1	98.6	81.9	145.4	136.4
June .....	93.9	130.2	104.9	113.2	114.4	110.7	99.0	81.9	146.0	136.4
July .....	94.0	129.2	104.7	112.9	113.8	110.6	99.0	81.9	146.0	136.4
August .....	94.0	128.7	104.3	113.2	113.3	110.2	99.0	81.9	145.1	136.4
September .....	94.0	129.4	104.5	113.0	113.6	110.3	99.2	82.0	145.2	136.4
October .....	93.5	129.7	105.3	113.3	115.0	110.5	99.3	82.0	145.5	136.4
November .....	93.5	129.5	106.4	113.7	116.3	111.1	99.5	85.5	147.7	142.1
December .....	93.5	129.6	106.5	113.7	116.4	111.3	99.6	85.9	147.7	141.6
Year .....	93.8	129.5	104.9	112.9	114.3	110.4	99.1	82.4	145.4	137.4



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Beef	Pork	Fresh Pork	Cured Pork	Other Meats	Fish	Poultry	Eggs	Direct Imports
<b>1949</b>									
January .....	100.1	97.9	97.7	98.1	101.1	103.4	105.5	99.7	92.0
February .....	99.4	96.9	96.9	97.0	102.1	101.3	107.3	86.4	94.4
March .....	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.4	102.3	100.4	107.8	85.7	95.4
April .....	98.6	98.9	99.1	98.7	102.7	99.3	108.5	86.2	96.4
May .....	100.0	98.6	98.4	98.8	102.3	99.5	109.9	86.6	99.6
June .....	102.0	102.0	101.3	102.8	103.7	100.0	108.7	88.7	103.6
July .....	102.5	103.3	103.3	103.3	102.5	98.9	102.7	100.9	103.3
August .....	102.4	104.9	105.1	104.6	102.0	98.6	97.4	121.0	103.8
September .....	101.3	104.2	104.7	103.6	96.6	98.9	92.5	119.4	101.0
October .....	100.1	101.9	102.2	101.4	95.0	99.3	88.1	117.0	101.3
November .....	98.6	98.2	98.1	98.2	94.8	99.5	85.5	111.5	104.6
December .....	98.4	96.4	96.2	96.6	95.3	101.1	85.9	97.0	104.8
Year .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1950</b>									
January .....	99.4	93.8	93.8	93.9	96.5	101.5	89.1	70.7	106.3
February .....	101.0	92.5	92.4	92.6	97.6	101.7	90.6	74.5	111.5
March .....	106.1	93.1	92.9	93.3	99.9	101.3	91.8	78.3	112.7
April .....	108.0	93.1	93.4	92.7	100.3	101.7	93.9	80.6	113.9
May .....	114.2	92.4	92.4	92.4	101.9	101.5	95.2	79.3	114.8
June .....	119.8	99.7	101.6	97.6	105.2	102.3	97.6	79.0	114.8
July .....	125.5	101.8	103.5	99.9	109.2	102.4	98.1	95.9	112.8
August .....	132.6	103.8	105.7	101.6	111.9	101.7	98.5	99.5	112.8
September .....	133.9	106.5	110.2	102.3	112.4	104.2	98.6	102.7	111.8
October .....	131.7	103.5	106.9	99.7	112.0	107.9	99.0	110.5	114.9
November .....	125.8	100.5	104.6	95.9	110.2	109.3	100.2	115.2	114.9
December .....	124.4	98.7	102.4	94.3	110.7	110.0	102.6	114.9	115.7
Year .....	118.5	98.3	100.0	96.4	105.6	103.8	96.2	91.8	113.1
<b>1951</b>									
January .....	130.4	100.2	104.7	95.1	113.4	110.7	109.5	97.7	116.3
February .....	136.5	103.3	108.4	97.5	120.9	111.0	112.3	88.5	115.4
March .....	143.8	109.1	114.7	102.7	127.0	111.3	115.3	104.0	118.2
April .....	146.2	109.2	114.2	103.6	129.7	111.3	117.5	102.4	118.9
May .....	148.0	107.6	113.0	101.4	131.6	111.3	118.1	110.1	118.0
June .....	149.2	111.8	118.6	104.0	134.4	110.8	119.1	115.6	117.4
July .....	157.0	119.4	128.6	108.9	142.8	111.0	118.4	129.4	115.1
August .....	157.6	121.8	131.1	111.1	145.0	111.2	116.9	132.7	114.8
September .....	157.7	121.3	130.2	111.2	143.2	112.7	112.4	135.8	116.4
October .....	157.6	115.7	121.6	108.9	142.0	114.1	109.0	133.6	118.7
November .....	157.3	112.3	117.3	106.6	141.6	115.0	106.6	127.8	118.2
December .....	156.6	104.3	108.0	100.1	139.3	116.0	104.6	120.4	117.6
Year .....	149.8	111.3	117.5	104.3	134.2	112.2	113.3	116.5	117.1
<b>1952</b>									
January .....	158.5	105.1	111.4	98.0	140.5	116.3	105.1	93.7	118.2
February .....	156.3	101.7	107.1	95.6	139.5	116.4	104.8	83.8	118.3
March .....	146.1	96.6	101.4	91.1	134.0	116.3	104.4	81.1	117.0
April .....	139.5	95.9	101.8	89.1	128.2	116.2	103.8	80.0	117.7
May .....	134.7	94.5	100.4	87.8	121.3	115.7	102.1	79.5	116.7
June .....	132.8	95.4	102.7	87.0	119.8	114.9	100.7	79.0	114.9
July .....	135.1	97.1	104.7	88.4	121.8	113.2	100.0	96.1	114.8
August .....	135.2	96.4	103.5	88.2	121.7	111.1	98.8	111.0	115.5
September .....	132.7	95.7	102.9	87.5	118.0	110.5	97.6	112.5	114.8
October .....	123.9	95.7	103.3	87.1	113.4	108.0	97.1	114.8	116.5
November .....	116.8	95.9	102.7	88.2	109.5	106.8	97.3	123.2	116.3
December .....	117.2	95.5	102.1	88.0	109.4	106.2	98.5	97.5	116.6
Year .....	135.7	97.1	103.7	89.7	123.1	112.6	100.8	96.0	116.4

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Beef	Pork	Fresh Pork	Cured Pork	Other Meats	Fish	Poultry	Eggs	Direct Imports
<b>1953</b>									
January .....	119.5	94.9	101.5	87.3	110.8	105.9	101.2	90.6	115.1
February .....	120.7	97.2	104.6	88.6	111.4	105.6	103.4	88.9	113.5
March .....	116.5	96.8	101.6	91.3	111.1	105.5	108.2	97.5	111.9
April .....	113.2	96.9	100.8	92.5	108.0	105.3	114.4	103.6	111.8
May .....	111.3	99.8	104.7	94.1	105.3	104.6	116.4	105.7	112.2
June .....	111.1	109.5	112.2	106.5	105.2	103.8	116.4	107.6	113.1
July .....	111.1	110.3	110.8	109.8	106.7	103.9	115.4	122.6	114.9
August .....	109.8	112.7	112.6	112.8	107.5	103.9	112.0	128.6	113.4
September .....	109.2	116.7	113.5	120.4	104.1	103.8	106.5	130.7	112.8
October .....	107.6	119.4	113.8	125.7	100.6	103.8	103.8	134.3	113.7
November .....	103.2	115.8	110.1	122.3	98.4	104.0	102.9	110.2	112.9
December .....	102.9	111.5	108.3	115.2	98.8	104.0	102.4	98.2	114.4
Year .....	111.3	106.8	107.9	105.5	105.7	104.5	108.6	109.9	113.3
<b>1954</b>									
January .....	104.1	112.3	111.2	113.6	100.0	104.1	103.8	88.6	113.4
February .....	103.8	115.9	114.5	117.5	102.3	103.8	103.9	91.9	115.3
March .....	101.0	116.6	115.0	118.3	101.9	103.6	103.6	91.5	118.1
April .....	99.9	116.5	114.4	118.9	100.7	103.4	102.8	84.4	123.7
May .....	100.6	117.7	115.6	120.1	99.0	103.1	100.4	83.7	124.7
June .....	104.7	122.1	120.4	124.0	100.1	102.8	97.1	84.5	129.5
July .....	105.9	119.3	116.8	122.2	102.3	103.1	95.1	95.9	131.5
August .....	108.4	114.6	112.8	116.6	102.7	103.0	93.7	99.5	133.8
September .....	108.5	107.8	106.9	108.8	99.6	103.8	90.0	102.4	130.4
October .....	107.6	101.9	101.4	102.6	97.2	106.2	87.2	105.5	131.2
November .....	106.9	97.9	98.3	97.5	95.9	107.2	86.0	101.4	127.0
December .....	106.2	99.4	99.9	98.8	95.5	107.6	85.5	85.2	125.0
Year .....	104.8	111.8	110.6	113.2	99.8	104.3	95.3	92.9	125.3
<b>1955</b>									
January .....	106.9	98.7	99.8	97.5	96.1	107.6	86.7	81.9	123.4
February .....	106.1	97.8	98.7	96.9	97.1	107.6	85.7	79.0	125.5
March .....	104.9	96.3	96.9	95.6	96.9	107.5	87.2	84.7	122.8
April .....	105.0	94.8	95.7	93.8	94.9	107.3	92.8	88.4	123.8
May .....	105.2	94.0	94.8	93.0	93.0	106.9	94.5	88.1	125.0
June .....	106.1	96.4	98.4	94.2	93.9	107.1	97.8	87.6	123.8
July .....	106.9	101.8	104.8	98.4	95.7	107.5	98.7	106.6	124.1
August .....	108.0	101.4	103.8	98.6	96.4	107.5	98.9	114.0	124.6
September .....	108.7	103.5	106.4	100.1	96.2	108.6	98.1	119.0	123.6
October .....	108.3	102.6	105.7	99.0	95.1	109.2	96.2	118.7	124.7
November .....	107.3	99.2	101.4	96.7	94.6	109.6	94.4	117.9	124.0
December .....	106.6	95.3	96.7	93.7	94.5	109.9	94.2	113.3	127.5
Year .....	106.7	98.5	100.3	96.5	95.4	108.0	93.8	99.9	124.4
<b>1956</b>									
January .....	106.5	93.0	94.9	90.8	95.7	110.2	95.2	106.0	127.6
February .....	104.9	91.1	92.5	89.5	96.0	110.4	93.9	93.0	124.4
March .....	102.1	90.8	92.4	88.9	95.5	110.5	94.7	90.4	125.8
April .....	99.5	89.6	91.1	87.8	93.0	110.5	93.8	95.7	126.1
May .....	100.9	89.7	91.3	87.9	93.0	110.8	93.3	98.3	127.3
June .....	105.7	95.2	98.5	91.4	94.7	111.2	93.9	100.4	131.0
July .....	109.1	98.5	102.2	94.2	97.7	111.3	94.5	109.3	130.7
August .....	112.2	100.8	105.4	95.5	98.8	111.8	91.7	117.1	129.6
September .....	115.2	106.5	109.3	103.4	97.4	112.4	89.3	116.3	129.7
October .....	114.0	110.4	112.4	108.1	97.0	114.6	87.5	114.7	131.1
November .....	111.1	110.6	110.7	110.4	96.0	116.4	86.1	110.0	131.0
December .....	109.7	112.9	112.6	113.2	96.2	117.6	86.3	88.9	130.8
Year .....	107.6	99.1	101.1	96.8	95.9	112.3	91.7	103.3	128.8



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Beef	Pork	Fresh Pork	Cured Pork	Other Meats	Fish	Poultry	Eggs	Direct Imports
<b>1957</b>									
January .....	110.0	111.7	111.4	112.0	97.7	118.0	85.7	85.2	130.0
February .....	109.9	112.8	113.2	112.4	99.4	118.6	86.3	81.6	125.8
March .....	109.1	113.9	114.0	113.8	100.0	119.2	85.8	82.3	129.9
April .....	110.1	112.9	112.9	112.9	99.0	119.1	86.5	81.5	127.3
May .....	112.6	112.5	113.1	111.8	99.5	118.8	87.1	81.8	126.7
June .....	114.7	119.0	120.3	117.5	102.8	119.0	89.1	81.5	127.8
July .....	114.3	122.2	123.0	121.3	103.6	119.0	89.9	86.8	128.0
August .....	115.0	128.8	127.9	129.9	104.3	118.9	91.4	103.0	127.0
September .....	114.5	129.8	128.9	131.0	103.2	119.2	90.5	106.8	127.5
October .....	112.8	120.2	118.4	122.2	101.3	118.8	89.6	104.8	126.6
November .....	109.5	111.9	111.5	112.2	100.6	119.2	87.7	104.3	128.6
December .....	111.5	109.9	111.6	108.0	101.8	119.1	87.6	92.7	124.4
Year .....	112.0	117.1	117.2	117.1	101.1	118.9	88.1	91.0	127.5
<b>1958</b>									
January .....	116.3	109.4	111.6	106.7	104.9	119.6	87.6	88.0	127.4
February .....	120.7	111.1	113.5	108.4	108.0	119.9	88.6	81.5	130.4
March .....	123.3	112.7	114.6	110.6	111.4	119.1	89.4	89.4	132.6
April .....	127.6	113.1	116.2	109.6	111.8	118.9	90.2	92.0	134.3
May .....	132.3	114.1	116.9	110.9	112.0	118.3	90.8	86.8	134.2
June .....	134.6	120.1	122.4	117.6	114.7	118.3	91.9	89.3	133.5
July .....	132.3	119.9	122.3	117.2	115.6	118.3	93.2	100.9	133.5
August .....	131.9	120.4	122.8	117.6	114.7	118.4	92.2	94.8	135.5
September .....	128.7	113.9	114.2	113.5	113.3	118.4	87.6	107.2	140.0
October .....	129.7	111.3	111.9	110.7	113.2	118.7	83.1	103.7	137.2
November .....	131.7	108.1	109.5	106.5	113.2	119.3	76.6	103.8	138.0
December .....	137.8	106.4	108.3	104.3	114.1	119.7	74.9	91.9	131.9
Year .....	128.9	113.4	115.4	111.1	112.2	118.9	87.2	94.1	134.0
<b>1959</b>									
January .....	144.0	105.7	108.7	102.4	116.1	121.2	76.4	89.4	125.0
February .....	143.5	106.1	108.7	103.1	116.5	122.9	79.8	84.1	122.9
March .....	140.0	105.5	107.8	102.9	116.8	122.9	80.2	85.5	122.6
April .....	136.6	104.9	106.9	102.5	114.6	123.4	79.3	86.7	120.9
May .....	134.7	104.3	106.3	102.1	112.5	122.9	78.8	83.8	123.0
June .....	133.9	104.4	106.1	102.3	113.6	123.0	77.3	82.9	123.2
July .....	134.3	104.9	106.9	102.7	114.5	123.1	80.4	85.0	123.5
August .....	134.9	105.5	107.8	102.8	114.5	125.3	82.1	88.6	125.4
September .....	137.3	105.7	107.9	103.1	115.1	125.8	81.7	90.1	124.8
October .....	136.9	105.7	107.6	103.4	114.1	127.4	78.5	104.6	124.9
November .....	135.7	104.8	106.3	102.2	112.4	127.4	78.8	101.9	124.9
December .....	136.4	103.8	105.9	101.5	111.7	127.6	75.9	78.6	124.2
Year .....	137.4	105.1	107.2	102.6	114.4	124.4	79.1	88.4	123.8
<b>1960</b>									
January .....	135.3	103.3	105.5	100.8	112.9	127.5	81.7	68.2	123.4
February .....	132.1	101.5	103.1	99.6	113.2	127.9	81.0	66.9	122.8
March .....	129.7	97.3	100.1	94.1	112.8	127.7	79.7	77.1	123.2
April .....	127.2	96.6	100.7	91.9	111.1	128.0	85.3	91.2	125.3
May .....	128.9	96.7	100.6	92.3	110.6	127.1	80.5	81.3	124.3
June .....	129.5	98.1	102.3	93.2	112.1	127.5	81.4	76.1	126.4
July .....	130.8	105.3	111.2	98.5	114.0	127.9	81.2	84.7	124.7
August .....	132.8	107.5	113.2	100.9	114.4	127.2	82.4	92.2	127.3
September .....	133.4	107.7	113.0	101.7	113.9	130.2	80.7	106.1	125.3
October .....	134.1	110.5	115.3	104.9	113.2	132.9	81.5	107.6	129.5
November .....	132.2	110.3	113.6	106.5	111.6	133.3	76.8	110.6	127.5
December .....	132.7	112.5	115.6	108.9	112.0	134.1	79.0	100.9	130.3
Year .....	131.6	103.9	107.8	99.4	112.6	129.3	80.9	88.6	125.8

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Dairy Products inc. Butter	Fats and Oils inc. Butter	Fats and Oils exc. Butter	Total Fruit	Fresh Fruit	Canned Fruit	Total Vegetables	Fresh Vegetables	Canned Vegetables
<b>1949</b>									
January .....	102.9	114.4	131.0	91.7	88.1	97.0	97.5	92.4	104.9
February .....	102.9	112.3	117.2	93.7	91.6	96.8	103.0	102.3	104.1
March .....	102.8	110.1	103.8	95.3	94.3	96.5	102.0	101.6	102.7
April .....	98.7	95.9	97.0	98.0	97.4	99.0	102.3	103.1	101.1
May .....	98.4	94.7	93.7	102.8	104.9	99.5	98.7	97.9	99.9
June .....	98.6	94.4	92.6	107.4	112.5	99.3	103.1	106.5	98.3
July .....	98.6	94.2	91.3	112.8	120.9	99.6	111.5	120.6	98.2
August .....	98.5	94.1	90.8	106.1	108.0	103.7	100.9	102.4	98.7
September .....	99.1	96.3	95.1	99.3	97.1	103.7	93.8	90.3	98.9
October .....	99.3	97.1	97.4	94.1	88.2	104.2	92.2	88.2	98.1
November .....	99.8	97.6	97.5	100.7	99.6	102.8	96.5	95.4	98.0
December .....	100.5	98.8	92.5	97.8	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.3	97.3
Year .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1950</b>									
January .....	100.9	98.8	95.1	98.8	99.5	97.0	99.7	101.8	96.7
February .....	100.8	98.4	93.9	103.0	105.1	99.2	98.5	100.7	95.3
March .....	100.7	98.6	94.7	104.6	107.7	99.2	97.8	99.9	94.6
April .....	100.1	97.8	97.4	105.7	109.4	99.1	98.3	100.9	94.4
May .....	97.9	92.5	98.7	106.5	110.8	98.9	101.5	106.7	93.9
June .....	97.1	90.9	99.3	108.0	113.1	99.0	104.2	111.2	93.3
July .....	97.1	90.8	99.9	107.7	112.5	99.1	112.6	125.8	93.3
August .....	97.3	91.7	102.6	106.4	110.2	99.2	95.9	97.8	93.2
September .....	97.8	94.6	108.8	101.2	101.6	99.6	83.2	77.3	93.4
October .....	98.5	97.5	113.7	99.4	98.3	100.3	81.0	72.0	94.2
November .....	102.2	97.9	111.5	101.9	102.3	100.3	87.4	81.0	96.8
December .....	102.8	99.3	111.3	104.1	105.0	101.3	93.4	90.2	98.1
Year .....	99.4	95.7	102.2	103.9	106.3	99.4	96.1	97.1	94.8
<b>1951</b>									
January .....	104.1	101.9	112.4	106.8	109.4	100.8	97.2	95.7	99.4
February .....	104.8	103.6	118.1	106.4	108.4	101.2	101.1	101.0	101.2
March .....	106.5	109.5	124.6	109.0	112.0	101.7	104.5	105.6	102.9
April .....	111.0	120.7	129.6	110.1	113.0	102.4	102.8	101.7	104.4
May .....	106.5	108.7	131.3	109.3	111.4	102.5	103.1	101.2	105.9
June .....	108.0	111.2	130.3	109.1	110.5	102.8	108.2	108.1	108.2
July .....	108.3	110.2	125.3	108.1	108.4	103.0	114.6	117.6	110.3
August .....	108.9	109.4	121.0	108.0	108.4	102.3	104.8	100.2	111.5
September .....	109.1	109.6	120.4	107.3	107.0	101.9	97.9	87.6	113.0
October .....	109.5	109.7	120.9	108.4	108.4	101.4	97.9	86.9	113.9
November .....	111.5	109.8	121.1	105.6	104.0	101.3	112.6	109.5	117.1
December .....	114.2	111.1	117.1	105.7	104.4	101.0	129.0	135.5	119.5
Year .....	108.5	109.6	122.7	107.8	108.8	101.9	106.1	104.2	108.9
<b>1952</b>									
January .....	115.4	111.2	113.4	107.0	106.5	100.7	138.7	150.3	121.7
February .....	116.0	111.6	110.3	108.2	108.5	100.8	135.3	143.7	122.9
March .....	116.0	109.7	106.5	107.4	107.6	100.3	134.2	141.3	123.8
April .....	115.4	107.9	104.2	109.2	110.7	99.8	142.3	154.6	124.5
May .....	112.1	98.3	98.3	110.0	112.1	99.5	149.4	166.4	124.5
June .....	111.6	96.4	96.5	110.6	113.5	98.9	160.3	184.4	125.0
July .....	111.3	96.2	97.1	114.1	119.3	98.8	162.4	187.7	125.5
August .....	111.4	96.3	97.2	112.2	116.2	99.1	138.6	147.2	126.1
September .....	111.4	96.5	96.7	105.8	106.2	98.5	124.5	124.3	124.7
October .....	111.7	97.5	96.6	107.3	108.9	98.2	116.1	112.2	121.8
November .....	112.9	101.2	97.6	107.7	109.8	98.0	123.2	124.9	120.6
December .....	113.1	101.8	98.0	109.1	111.6	97.4	125.6	129.7	119.7
Year .....	113.2	102.0	101.0	109.0	110.9	99.7	137.6	147.2	123.4



**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Continued**  
(1949 = 100)

	Dairy Products inc. Butter	Fats and Oils inc. Butter	Fats and Oils exc. Butter	Total Fruit	Fresh Fruit	Canned Fruit	Total Vegetables	Fresh Vegetables	Canned Vegetables
<b>1953</b>									
January .....	113.3	102.1	97.8	108.7	112.0	97.1	127.3	132.8	119.3
February .....	113.5	103.2	100.1	109.0	112.3	97.4	122.5	124.8	119.0
March .....	113.7	104.0	100.6	108.3	111.3	97.0	119.9	120.7	118.7
April .....	113.0	102.4	101.3	109.2	112.6	97.3	115.4	113.6	118.1
May .....	111.7	99.3	102.2	110.3	114.2	97.5	113.6	111.1	117.3
June .....	111.5	99.1	103.0	112.5	117.7	97.6	117.0	117.2	116.7
July .....	111.2	98.6	103.2	116.2	123.5	97.9	126.0	132.3	116.7
August .....	111.1	98.8	103.9	113.9	119.6	98.3	108.1	102.7	116.0
September .....	111.2	99.9	107.2	108.0	109.9	98.4	98.0	85.9	115.7
October .....	112.2	103.2	109.7	107.6	109.1	98.7	100.2	90.2	114.9
November .....	112.5	103.8	109.5	106.4	106.8	99.4	102.2	94.5	113.5
December .....	112.7	104.5	109.9	108.3	109.9	99.6	105.9	101.4	112.6
Year .....	112.3	101.6	104.0	109.9	113.2	98.0	113.0	110.6	116.5
<b>1954</b>									
January .....	112.8	104.7	110.1	108.1	109.7	99.7	107.8	105.1	111.9
February .....	113.0	105.2	110.7	108.2	109.8	100.2	107.3	104.4	111.6
March .....	112.9	104.9	109.9	110.1	112.7	100.2	104.2	99.3	111.3
April .....	112.7	104.5	110.4	114.6	120.1	100.2	101.9	96.1	110.4
May .....	111.5	101.4	110.7	114.5	119.7	100.5	106.8	104.7	110.1
June .....	110.7	99.3	110.5	119.1	126.6	101.3	112.6	114.5	109.8
July .....	110.7	99.2	109.8	121.7	130.5	102.2	117.8	123.1	110.0
August .....	110.8	99.2	109.0	123.2	132.6	102.7	121.4	129.1	110.0
September .....	110.9	99.2	107.9	118.3	124.6	103.0	105.2	101.3	110.8
October .....	111.0	99.5	108.0	117.2	122.9	102.8	103.9	98.5	111.9
November .....	111.5	100.7	108.0	113.2	116.5	103.0	112.7	110.2	116.4
December .....	112.7	103.7	108.2	111.8	114.2	103.1	119.4	119.1	119.7
Year .....	111.8	101.8	109.4	115.0	120.0	101.6	110.1	108.8	112.0
<b>1955</b>									
January .....	112.8	104.2	108.5	109.7	111.0	102.6	120.3	120.0	120.6
February .....	112.9	103.6	105.7	111.0	113.4	102.1	125.0	127.5	121.3
March .....	112.9	102.7	103.0	110.8	113.1	102.1	125.3	127.5	122.1
April .....	112.8	101.6	98.9	112.4	115.7	102.3	125.7	127.8	122.7
May .....	111.7	98.7	98.0	115.1	120.0	102.1	143.3	157.2	123.0
June .....	110.9	96.8	97.8	117.5	123.8	102.3	135.2	143.6	122.8
July .....	110.8	96.2	96.8	119.8	127.5	102.5	133.2	139.9	123.4
August .....	111.0	96.0	94.2	118.4	125.3	102.2	118.5	115.3	123.3
September .....	111.3	97.4	96.7	112.3	115.5	102.2	106.5	97.9	119.0
October .....	111.4	97.8	97.3	107.1	107.1	102.1	104.7	96.8	116.2
November .....	111.5	98.2	97.7	105.1	104.2	101.4	108.6	102.6	117.5
December .....	111.5	98.3	97.9	109.0	111.0	100.6	112.9	109.3	118.2
Year .....	111.8	99.3	99.4	112.4	115.6	102.0	121.6	122.1	120.8
<b>1956</b>									
January .....	111.6	98.5	98.1	109.7	112.2	100.4	114.4	111.4	118.8
February .....	111.6	98.1	96.3	107.9	109.4	100.4	119.8	120.1	119.4
March .....	111.6	98.0	95.9	108.8	111.1	100.0	121.6	123.1	119.5
April .....	111.6	97.6	94.8	110.5	113.9	99.8	128.4	134.6	119.4
May .....	111.6	97.8	96.2	113.8	118.9	100.4	122.8	124.9	119.8
June .....	111.4	97.9	98.1	118.5	126.6	100.2	139.6	152.8	120.4
July .....	111.4	97.9	99.1	118.9	127.0	100.6	156.8	181.4	120.7
August .....	111.4	98.0	99.8	119.0	126.6	101.3	138.9	150.6	121.8
September .....	111.5	98.2	100.5	114.2	118.7	101.6	110.4	102.0	122.8
October .....	111.7	98.8	100.9	114.5	118.0	103.3	112.8	104.4	125.2
November .....	114.0	99.8	102.2	114.9	117.7	105.4	121.2	116.2	128.4
December .....	114.5	100.3	103.5	116.5	119.0	107.5	129.7	129.8	129.7
Year .....	112.0	98.4	98.8	113.9	118.3	101.7	126.4	129.3	122.2

**TABLE 3. Supplementary Classifications of the Consumer Price Index for Canada,  
January 1949 to December 1960 — Concluded**  
(1949 = 100)

	Dairy Products inc. Butter	Fats and Oils inc. Butter	Fats and Oils exc. Butter	Total Fruit	Fresh Fruit	Canned Fruit	Total Vegetables	Fresh Vegetables	Canned Vegetables
<b>1957</b>									
January .....	115.7	100.9	104.8	116.5	118.5	108.2	126.8	124.5	130.3
February .....	116.0	101.4	106.2	117.7	119.8	109.3	126.4	123.8	130.3
March .....	116.0	101.0	104.2	118.0	120.2	109.8	124.8	121.5	129.8
April .....	116.1	101.3	105.5	119.4	122.3	109.9	127.1	125.8	129.0
May .....	116.1	101.3	105.5	122.1	126.6	109.7	130.3	130.8	129.6
June .....	117.0	101.0	105.4	125.5	132.0	109.6	129.2	129.7	128.6
July .....	117.1	100.9	105.2	129.5	138.4	109.7	135.2	140.2	127.9
August .....	117.7	102.3	105.3	126.1	132.8	110.0	122.2	118.9	126.9
September .....	119.2	104.9	104.9	121.4	125.4	109.1	114.2	106.0	126.1
October .....	121.5	105.3	104.3	118.4	121.3	107.5	114.1	106.7	124.8
November .....	121.6	105.2	103.9	119.6	123.7	106.5	117.0	112.8	123.2
December .....	121.9	105.3	103.6	116.8	119.0	106.5	120.1	118.4	122.6
Year .....	118.0	102.6	104.9	120.9	125.0	108.8	124.0	121.6	127.4
<b>1958</b>									
January .....	122.2	105.9	104.0	119.4	123.6	105.7	121.8	121.1	122.9
February .....	122.3	106.0	103.1	122.5	128.2	106.1	128.6	133.0	122.3
March .....	122.3	105.8	102.0	125.9	133.3	106.5	135.4	144.8	121.5
April .....	122.3	105.9	102.7	129.9	139.3	106.9	146.6	164.1	121.1
May .....	122.3	106.2	103.0	133.0	143.9	107.3	144.5	160.1	121.8
June .....	122.3	106.1	102.8	136.3	148.8	107.8	133.8	141.8	122.0
July .....	122.2	105.7	102.3	139.7	153.9	108.1	128.9	133.3	122.4
August .....	122.3	105.7	102.5	135.7	147.1	108.8	121.6	120.4	123.4
September .....	122.2	105.6	102.1	130.3	137.9	109.2	111.9	103.9	123.6
October .....	122.2	105.4	101.4	129.3	136.6	108.1	111.6	103.6	123.3
November .....	122.6	105.1	100.3	128.0	134.9	106.7	115.9	110.5	123.7
December .....	122.9	105.5	99.4	123.1	127.1	106.1	119.6	116.7	124.0
Year .....	122.3	105.7	102.1	129.4	137.9	107.3	126.7	129.4	122.7
<b>1959</b>									
January .....	123.1	105.9	99.6	118.0	118.7	105.8	122.1	120.4	124.5
February .....	123.1	105.5	97.9	117.1	117.1	105.9	121.9	120.1	124.5
March .....	123.1	105.2	96.5	117.3	117.0	106.5	122.8	121.4	124.9
April .....	123.1	105.1	96.5	116.8	115.5	107.9	122.3	120.0	125.7
May .....	123.0	104.7	95.5	120.9	121.8	108.0	125.6	125.2	126.2
June .....	122.9	104.2	94.5	123.5	125.8	108.4	133.9	139.2	126.1
July .....	122.8	103.8	94.1	124.9	127.7	109.0	143.9	155.8	126.5
August .....	122.8	104.0	94.8	125.3	128.3	109.6	131.6	134.8	126.9
September .....	122.8	104.0	94.9	123.8	124.7	110.1	121.6	118.2	126.7
October .....	124.1	103.9	94.1	120.6	119.4	110.3	121.5	118.5	126.0
November .....	124.3	103.9	93.5	120.1	118.9	110.6	126.5	127.9	124.4
December .....	124.5	104.2	93.9	120.9	120.0	111.3	133.1	138.7	124.8
Year .....	123.3	104.5	95.5	120.8	121.2	108.6	127.2	128.4	125.6
<b>1960</b>									
January .....	124.5	104.5	94.1	121.4	120.7	111.2	135.3	142.1	125.3
February .....	124.5	104.6	93.7	121.2	121.4	111.9	141.0	151.0	126.4
March .....	124.5	104.3	92.6	123.2	123.1	112.6	136.5	143.1	126.8
April .....	124.5	104.3	92.7	127.2	129.7	112.6	141.7	151.7	126.9
May .....	124.5	104.2	93.2	128.4	131.6	112.6	144.7	156.4	127.5
June .....	124.3	103.7	93.6	134.6	141.5	112.8	150.7	166.2	128.0
July .....	124.3	103.8	93.9	136.2	143.9	113.0	146.4	158.9	128.3
August .....	124.3	104.0	94.8	134.8	141.7	113.1	129.4	130.3	128.3
September .....	124.3	104.3	95.9	128.0	130.8	113.0	117.7	110.2	128.6
October .....	124.4	104.5	95.8	129.1	132.8	113.5	120.8	115.6	128.4
November .....	124.5	104.9	95.6	129.1	131.1	114.3	124.5	121.9	128.3
December .....	123.9	105.2	95.9	131.5	136.4	114.8	130.9	132.8	128.2
Year .....	124.4	104.4	94.3	128.7	132.1	113.0	135.0	140.0	127.6



TABLE 4. Weighting Diagram of the Consumer Price Index

	Item weight	Sub-group section weight	Sub-group weight	Group weight
<b>All Items Index</b> .....				<b>100.0</b>
<b>Food</b> .....				<b>26.7</b>
<b>Items with Constant Weights</b> .....			<b>13.0</b>	
<b>Restaurant Meals</b> .....		<b>3.1</b>		
<b>Dairy Products</b> .....		<b>3.1</b>		
Fluid milk .....	2.2			
Canned milk .....	.1			
Powdered skim milk .....	.1			
Ice cream .....	.2			
Processed cheese .....	.2			
Cheddar cheese .....	.3			
<b>Cereal Products</b> .....		<b>3.2</b>		
Bread .....	1.4			
Cookies .....	.2			
Sweet biscuits .....	.2			
Soda crackers .....	.2			
Cake .....	.4			
Doughnuts .....	.2			
Flour .....	.1			
Corn flakes .....	.2			
Macaroni .....	.2			
Cake mix .....	.1			
<b>Miscellaneous Groceries</b> .....		<b>3.6</b>		
Sugar .....	.4			
Jam .....	.1			
Honey .....	.1			
Infant's food .....	.3			
Tea .....	.1			
Tea bags .....	.3			
Coffee, regular .....	.4			
Coffee, instant .....	.2			
Candy .....	.5			
Soft drinks .....	.4			
Tomato catsup .....	.1			
Peanut butter .....	.1			
Pickles .....	.1			
Jelly powders .....	.2			
Soup .....	.3			
<b>Items with Seasonal Weights</b> .....			<b>13.7</b>	
(Fats, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, Meats — See Table 5 for detailed weighting diagram)				
<b>Housing</b> .....				<b>32.2</b>
<b>Shelter</b> .....			<b>17.9</b>	
<b>Rent</b> .....		<b>8.8</b>		
Rentals .....	8.6			
Tenant repairs .....	.2			
<b>Home Ownership</b> .....		<b>9.1</b>		
Property taxes .....	2.2			
Mortgage interest .....	2.4			
Repairs .....	1.4			
New houses .....	2.9			
Insurance .....	.2			
<b>Household Operation</b> .....			<b>14.3</b>	
<b>Fuel and Lighting</b> .....		<b>4.4</b>		
Coal .....	.4			
Fuel oil .....	1.7			
Gas .....	.5			
Electricity .....	1.4			
Imputation .....	.4			

TABLE 4. Weighting Diagram of the Consumer Price Index — Continued

	Item weight	Sub-group section weight	Sub-group weight	Group weight
<b>Housing — Concluded:</b>				
<b>Household Operation — Concluded:</b>				
<b>Furniture</b> .....		1.9		
Living room suite .....	.7			
Bedroom suite .....	.6			
Dinette suite .....	.3			
Kitchen table .....	.1			
Kitchen chair .....	.1			
Mattress .....	.1			
<b>Appliances</b> .....		2.2		
Refrigerator .....	.6			
Electric stove .....	.3			
Gas stove .....	.2			
Automatic dryers .....	.2			
Washing machine .....	.1			
Vacuum cleaner .....	.3			
Iron .....	—			
Electric frying pan .....	.2			
Sewing machine .....	.3			
<b>Floor Coverings</b> .....		.5		
Carpet .....	.4			
Linoleum .....	.1			
<b>Textiles</b> .....		.7		
Cotton sheets .....	.2			
Wool blanket .....	—			
Towel .....	.1			
Window curtain .....	.1			
Drapery material .....	.2			
Plastic material .....	.1			
<b>Utensils and Equipment</b> .....		1.0		
Dishes .....	.1			
Glassware .....	—			
Glass ovenware .....	—			
Aluminum saucepan .....	.2			
Garbage can .....	.1			
Alarm clock .....	—			
Light bulb .....	.1			
Lawnmower .....	.1			
Hardware .....	.3			
Imputation .....	.1			
<b>Supplies</b> .....		1.5		
Soap flakes .....	.1			
Detergent .....	.4			
Bleach .....	.1			
Scouring powder .....	.1			
Floor wax .....	.2			
Toilet paper .....	.1			
Wax paper .....	.1			
Imputation .....	.4			
<b>Services</b> .....		2.1		
Telephone .....	1.2			
Postage .....	.2			
Household help .....	.3			
Household effects insurance .....	.2			
Imputation .....	.2			



TABLE 4. Weighting Diagram at the Consumer Price Index — Continued

	Item weight	Sub-group section weight	Sub-group weight	Group weight
<b>Clothing</b> .....				<b>11.3</b>
<b>Men's Wear</b> .....			<b>2.6</b>	
Suit .....	.8			
Overcoat .....	.2			
Topcoat .....	.1			
Business shirt .....	.3			
Work shirt .....	.1			
Slacks .....	.2			
Work trousers .....	.1			
Hosiery .....	.2			
Work socks .....	—			
Undershirt .....	.1			
Undershorts .....	.1			
Windbreaker .....	.1			
Hat .....	.1			
Pyjamas .....	—			
Sweater .....	.1			
Imputation .....	.1			
<b>Women's Wear</b> .....			<b>3.6</b>	
Fur coat .....	.7			
Winter coat .....	.3			
Spring coat .....	.2			
Rayon street dress .....	.3			
Cotton street dress .....	.3			
Suit .....	.3			
Slip .....	.1			
Panties .....	.1			
Girdle .....	.2			
Nightgown .....	.1			
Pyjamas .....	—			
Hosiery .....	.5			
Skirt .....	.1			
Sweater .....	.2			
Imputation .....	.2			
<b>Children's Wear</b> .....			<b>1.4</b>	
Boy's slacks .....	.1			
Boy's parka .....	.1			
Boy's trousers .....	.1			
Boy's t-shirt .....	—			
Boy's shirt .....	.1			
Girl's spring coat .....	.1			
Girl's winter coat .....	.1			
Girl's cotton dress .....	.1			
Girl's anklets .....	.1			
Girl's hosiery .....	—			
Girl's snowsuits .....	.1			
Girl's sweater .....	.1			
Diapers .....	—			
Infant's overalls .....	—			
Imputation .....	.4			
<b>Footwear</b> .....			<b>1.6</b>	
Men's oxfords .....	.4			
Women's street shoes .....	.6			
Children's shoes .....	.4			
Women's overshoes .....	.2			
<b>Piece Goods</b> .....			<b>.4</b>	
Cotton dress material .....	.1			
Work dress material .....	.1			
Rayon dress material .....	.1			
Knitting yarn .....	.1			

TABLE 4. Weighting Diagram of the Consumer Price Index — Continued

	Item weight	Sub-group section weight	Sub-group weight	Group weight
<b>Clothing — Concluded:</b>				
<b>Clothing Services .....</b>			<b>1.2</b>	
Laundry .....	.3			
Dry cleaning .....	.8			
Shoe repairs .....	.1			
<b>Jewellery .....</b>			<b>.5</b>	
<b>Transportation .....</b>				<b>12.0</b>
<b>Automobile Operation .....</b>			<b>10.2</b>	
Automobile purchase .....	5.1			
Gasoline .....	2.6			
Tires .....	.3			
License .....	.3			
Insurance .....	.9			
Lubrication .....	.2			
Fender repair .....	.2			
Brake relining .....	.2			
Muffler replacement .....	.2			
Battery .....	.1			
Imputation .....	.1			
<b>Local Transportation .....</b>			<b>1.3</b>	
Bus and street car fares .....	1.1			
Taxi fares .....	.2			
<b>Travel .....</b>			<b>.5</b>	
Train fares .....	.2			
Bus fares .....	.1			
Plane fares .....	.2			
<b>Health and Personal Care .....</b>				<b>6.6</b>
<b>Health Care .....</b>			<b>4.4</b>	
<b>Doctor .....</b>		<b>1.4</b>		
Office call .....	.7			
Home call .....	.3			
Confinement .....	.1			
Appendectomy .....	.3			
<b>Dentist .....</b>		<b>.7</b>		
Filling .....	.3			
Dentures .....	.2			
Extraction .....	.2			
Prophylaxis .....	--			
<b>Optical Care .....</b>		<b>.2</b>		
<b>Prepaid Medical Care .....</b>		<b>1.1</b>		
<b>Pharmaceuticals .....</b>		<b>1.0</b>		
Laxatives .....	--			
Antiseptics .....	--			
Headache tablets .....	.1			
Vitamin preparations .....	.1			
Ointments .....	--			
Cough medicines .....	.1			
First aid supplies .....	.1			
Prescriptions .....	.6			



TABLE 4. Weighting Diagram at the Consumer Price Index — Concluded

	Item weight	Sub-group section weight	Sub-group weight	Group weight
<b>Health and Personal Care — Concluded:</b>				
<b>Personal Care</b> .....			2.2	
<b>Supplies</b> .....		1.2		
Toilet soap .....	.3			
Shaving cream .....	.1			
Toothpaste .....	.2			
Toothbrush .....	.1			
Face cream .....	.1			
Face powder .....	.1			
Razor blades .....	.1			
Cleansing tissues .....	.1			
Sanitary napkins .....	.1			
<b>Services</b> .....		1.0		
Men's haircut .....	.5			
Women's hairdressing .....	.5			
<b>Recreation and Reading</b> .....				4.7
<b>Reading</b> .....			1.1	
Newspapers .....	.5			
Magazines .....	.4			
Imputation .....	.2			
<b>Recreation</b> .....			3.6	
Admission to motion pictures .....	.5			
Admission to sporting events .....	.1			
Radio .....	.2			
Television .....	.9			
Camera film .....	.3			
Phonograph records .....	.1			
Bicycle .....	.2			
Sports equipment .....	.2			
Toys .....	.3			
Television repairs .....	.2			
Imputation .....	.6			
<b>Tobacco and Alcohol</b> .....				6.5
<b>Tobacco</b> .....			2.6	
Cigarettes .....	2.4			
Cigarette tobacco .....	.2			
<b>Alcohol</b> .....			3.9	
Beer .....	2.6			
Liquor .....	1.3			

TABLE 5. Weighting Diagram of the Seasonal Component of the Food Index

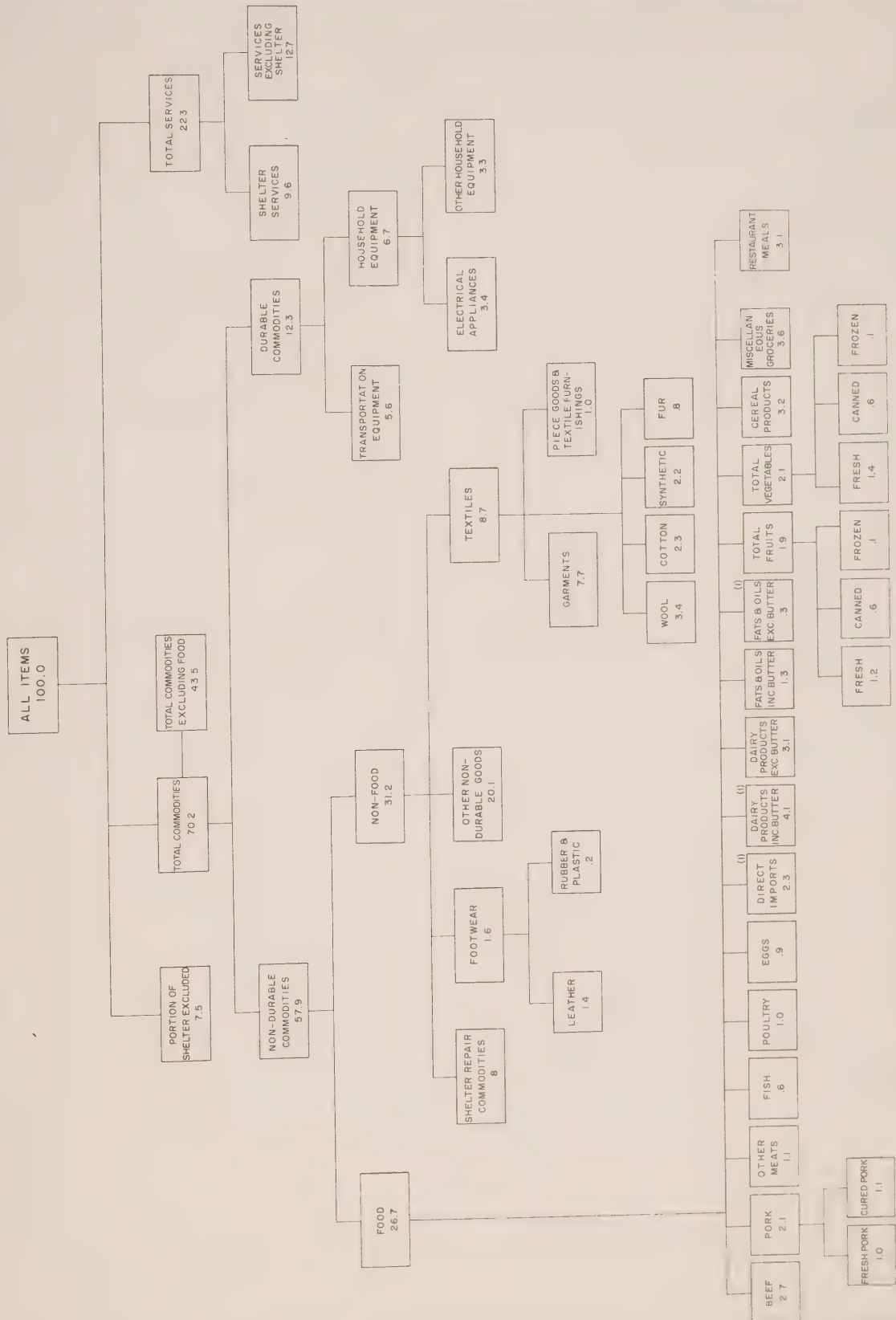
Note: Each column totals 100.0; monthly indexes for this sub-group have a weight of 13.7 of the all item budget, as compared with 13.0 for the sub-group of foods with constant monthly weights (See Table 4).

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Fats and Oils:</b>												
Butter .....	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.6
Margarine .....	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.7	.9	.8	1.0	.9
Lard .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Shortening .....	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.8	.7
Salad dressing .....	.7	.7	.7	.9	.8	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6
<b>Eggs .....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Meats, Fish and Poultry:</b>												
Sirloin steak .....	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.2	6.0
Round steak .....	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.3
Rib roast .....	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8
Blade roast .....	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.8
Stewing beef .....	1.3	1.0	.8	.9	1.2	.7	.4	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1
Hamburger .....	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.8
Bacon .....	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2
Smoked ham .....	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.8
Cottage roll .....	.6	.7	.4	.8	1.1	.9	.7	.8	.7	.5	.4	.5
Pork, rib chops .....	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.3	4.9
Pork, shoulder roast .....	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	.7	.6	.8	.8	.9	.8
Sausage .....	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9
Veal .....	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.8
Lamb .....	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	.8	1.2	.7
Liver .....	.9	.9	.9	.7	.9	.9	.5	.7	.9	.9	.8	1.0
Weiners .....	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Canned meat loaf .....	.9	1.0	.7	.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	.9	1.0
Fish, fresh and frozen .....	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7
Canned salmon .....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Chicken .....	5.6	5.9	7.6	5.7	5.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.4	6.1
Turkey .....	.7	1.1	.5	.8	1.3	.9	.6	1.0	.4	5.1	.7	1.0
<b>Fruits and Vegetables:</b>												
Potatoes .....	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
Tomatoes .....	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Lettuce .....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
Carrots .....	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Celery .....	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
Onions .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7	.5	.5
Cabbage .....	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4
Turnips .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4
Corn .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.7	—	—	—
Canned peas .....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Canned corn .....	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	.8	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.0
Canned baked beans .....	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7
Canned tomatoes .....	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.5	.4	.7	.6	.6
Canned tomato juice .....	1.1	.9	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.8	.8
Oranges .....	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3
Grapefruit .....	.7	.7	.8	.8	.6	.5	.3	.2	.3	.5	.6	.6
Bananas .....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.9
Apples .....	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	.7	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Grapes .....	.5	.3	.2	.4	.1	.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	.9	.8
Strawberries .....	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.1	3.4	.9	—	—	—	—
Peaches .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	2.6	4.0	—	—	—
Canned orange juice .....	.7	.7	.9	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.0	.9	1.0	.8
Canned apple juice .....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5
Canned peaches .....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	1.3
Canned pears .....	.5	.6	.8	.6	.6	.9	.5	.4	.3	.5	.6	.6
Canned pineapple .....	.5	.7	.8	.7	.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.4	.7
Raisins .....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.5	.3	.2	.4	.5	.8	1.8
Frozen strawberries .....	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2
Frozen organe juice .....	.6	.8	.8	.6	.8	.8	1.0	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6
Frozen peas .....	.6	.7	.9	.7	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4	.5	.6	.8
Frozen green beans .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2



TABLE - 6

# WEIGHTING DIAGRAM OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



(1) THESE ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF FOOD ITEMS CUT ACROSS OTHER FOOD GROUPS SHOWN; WEIGHTS FOR ALL CLASSIFICATIONS WILL THEREFOR NOT ADD TO THE TOTAL WEIGHT FOR THE FOOD GROUP

**TABLE 7. Changes in the Item Content of the Consumer Price Index****List of Items added to the 1957 Weighted Consumer Price Index**

Restaurant meals	Frozen strawberries
Ice cream	Frozen orange juice
Powdered skim milk	Frozen peas
Sweet biscuits	Frozen green beans
Soda crackers	Women's skirts
Doughnuts	Women's sweaters
Tomato catsup	Men's cotton sport shirts
Honey	Girl's sweaters
Jelly powders	Jewellery
Instant coffee	Oil heating service contracts ?
Tea bags	Electric frying pan
Liver	Electric sewing machine
Turkey	Automatic clothes dryer
Weiners	Hardware
Canned meat loaf	Plane fares
Salad dressing	Automobile muffler replacement
Tomato juice	Admission to sports events
Canned pineapple	Television set
Fresh grapes	Television repairs
Fresh strawberries	Toys
Fresh peaches	Sports equipment
Fresh corn	

**List of Items deleted from the 1947-48 Weighted Consumer Price Index**

Canned strawberries	Women's housedresses
Bologna	Men's winter underwear
Ice	Men's overalls
Laundry soap	Men's work boots
Brooms	Radio license
Hospital rates	Prepaid hospital care



CHART-1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES-CANADA  
1947-48 AND 1957 WEIGHTED  
1949=100  
JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1960

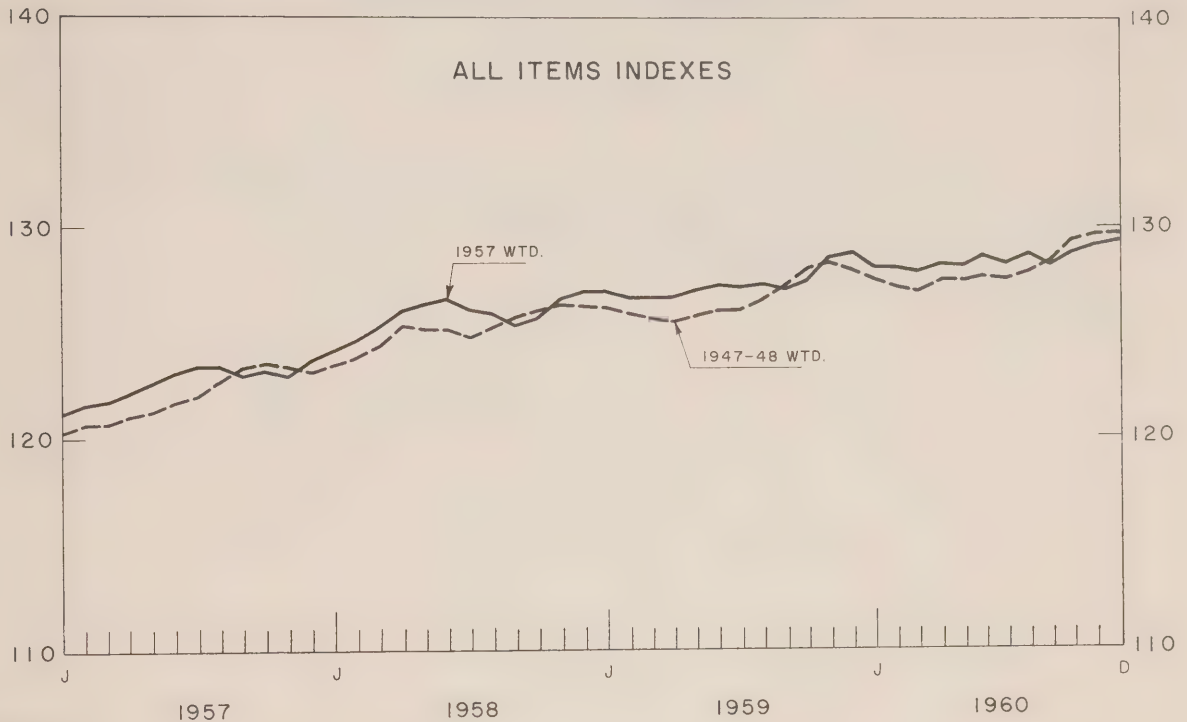


CHART-2

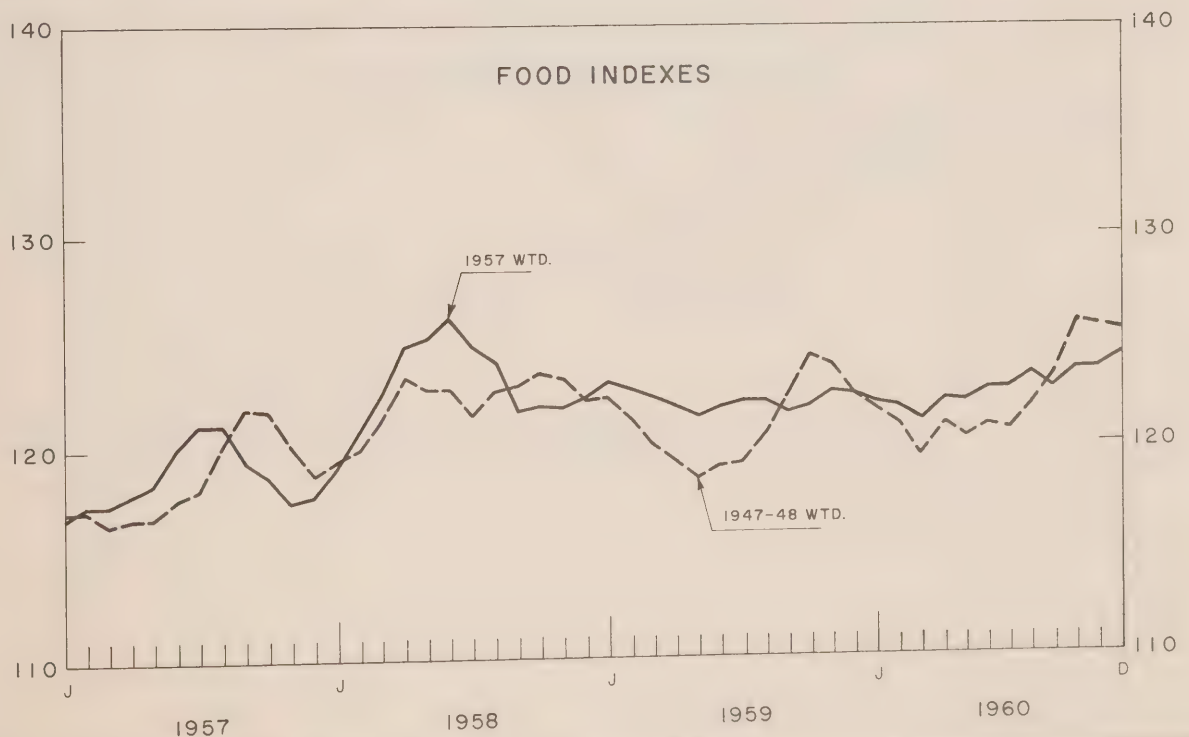


CHART-3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES-CANADA  
1947-48 AND 1957 WEIGHTED  
1949=100  
JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1960

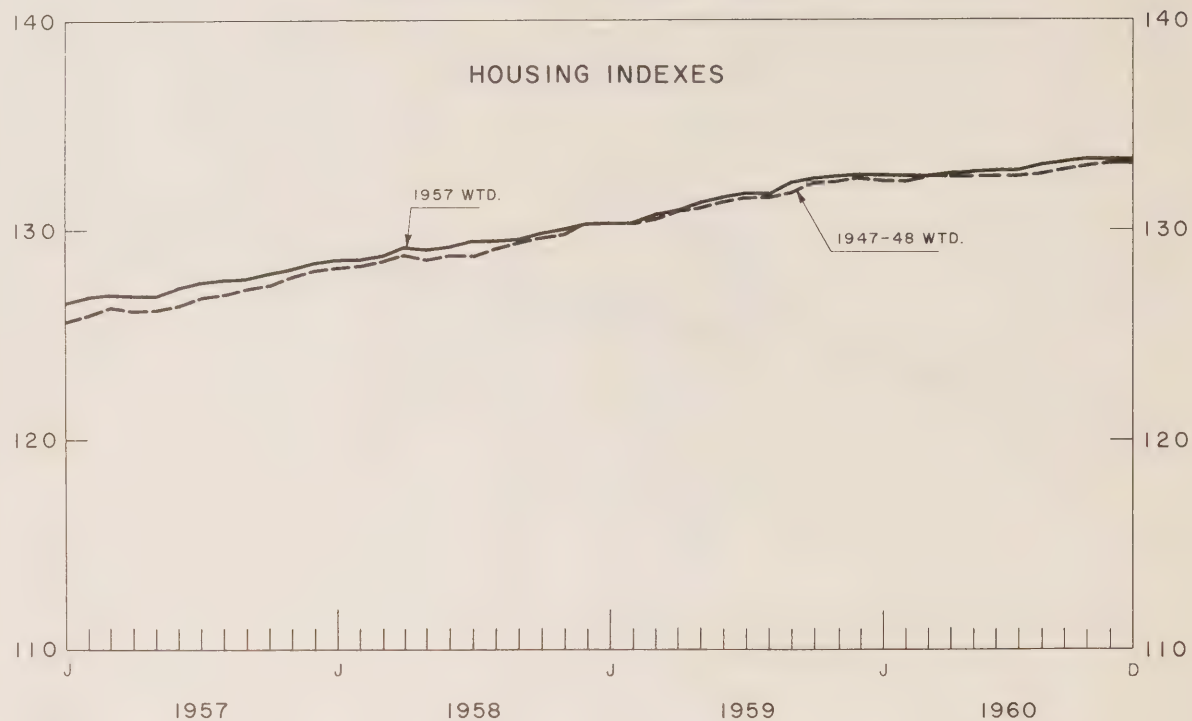


CHART-4

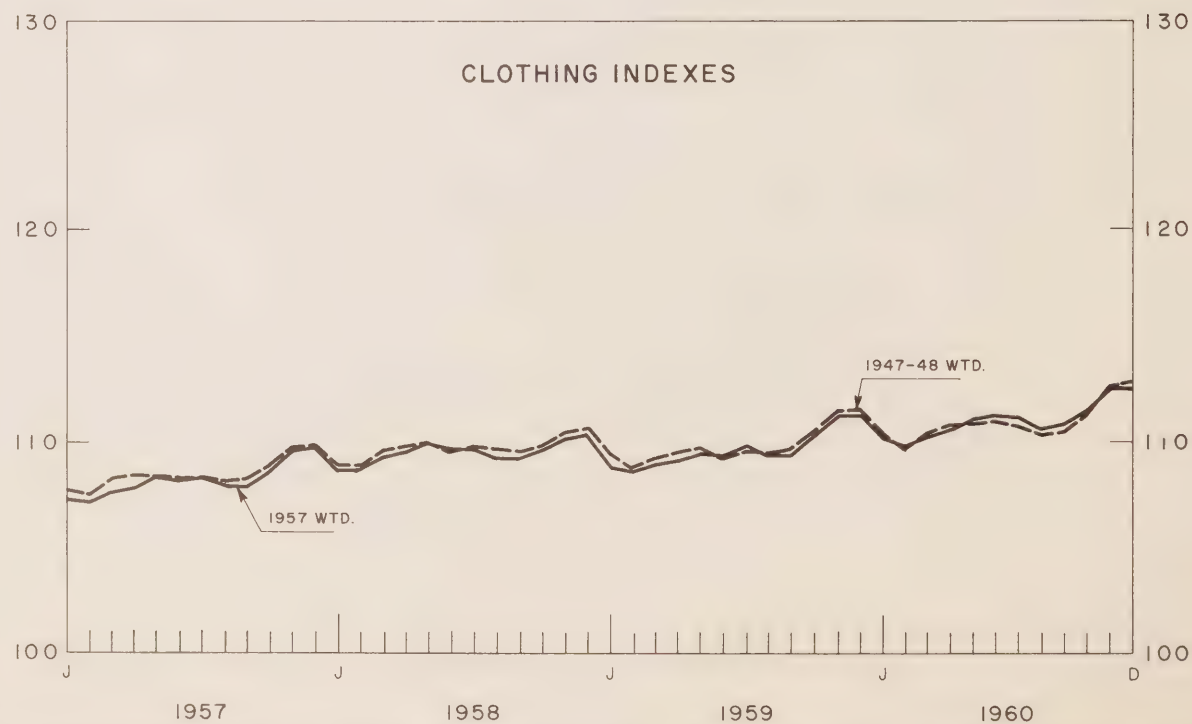




CHART-5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES-CANADA  
1947-48 AND 1957 WEIGHTED  
1949=100  
JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1960

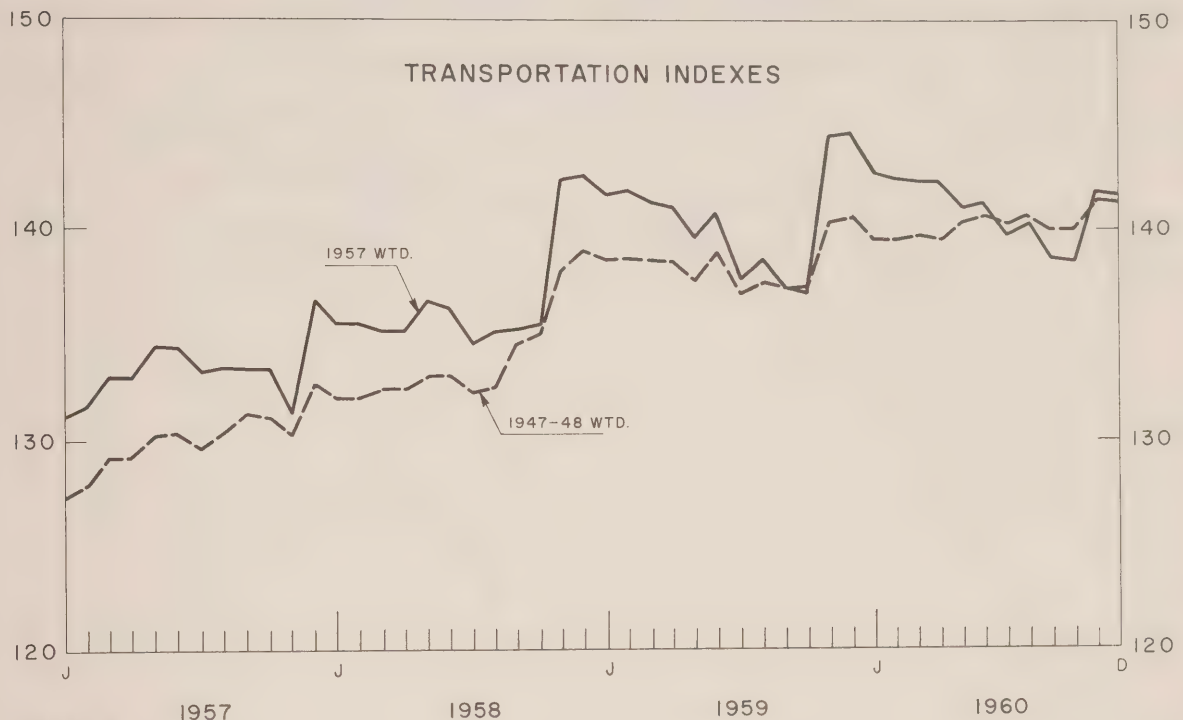


CHART-6

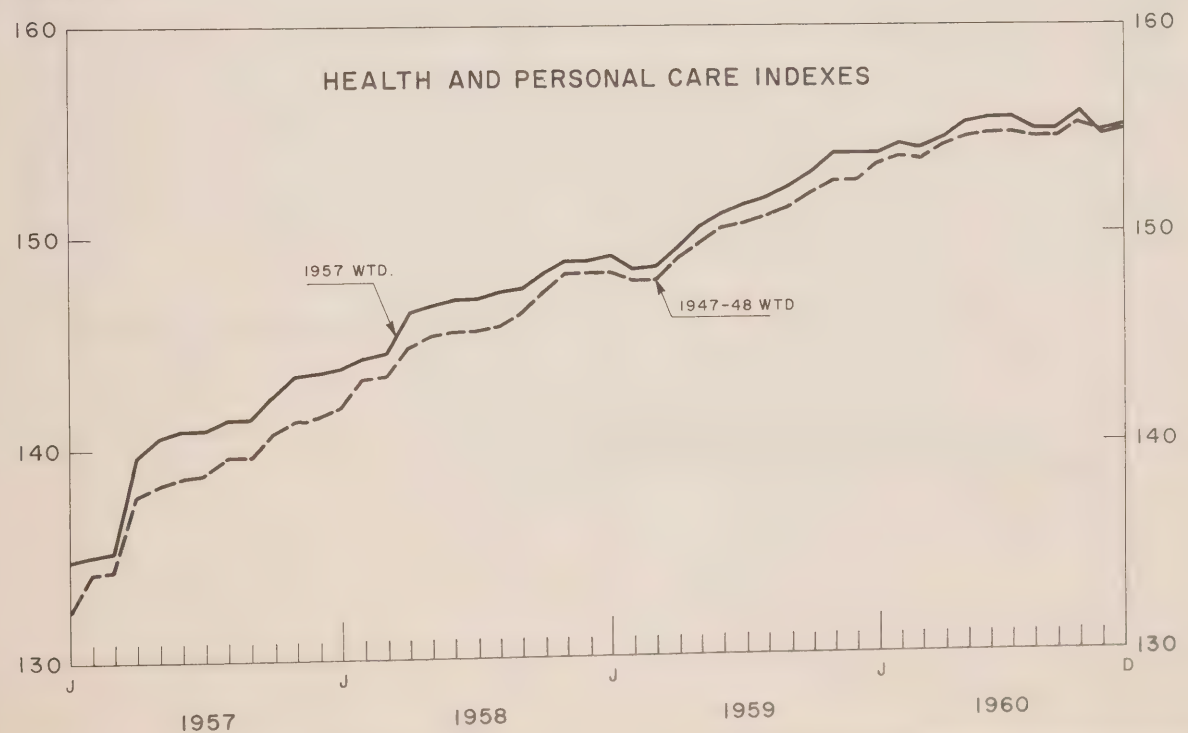


CHART-7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES-CANADA  
1947-48 AND 1957 WEIGHTED  
1949=100  
JANUARY 1957 TO DECEMBER 1960

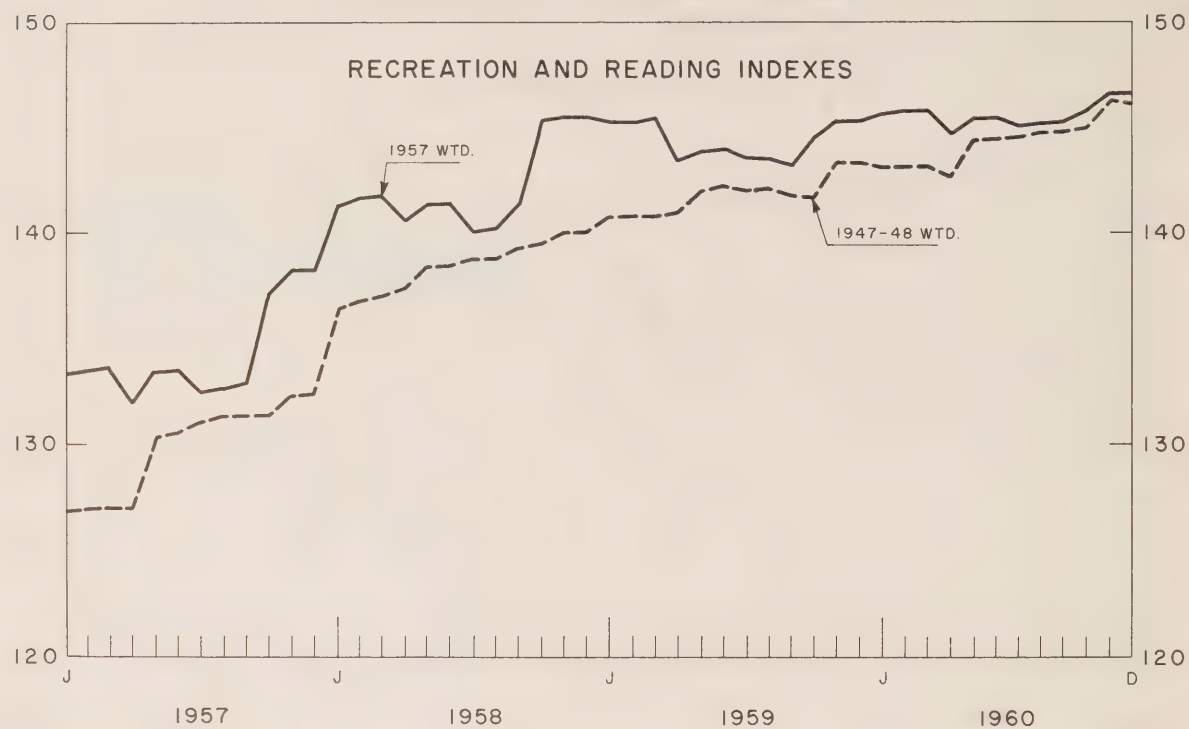


CHART-8

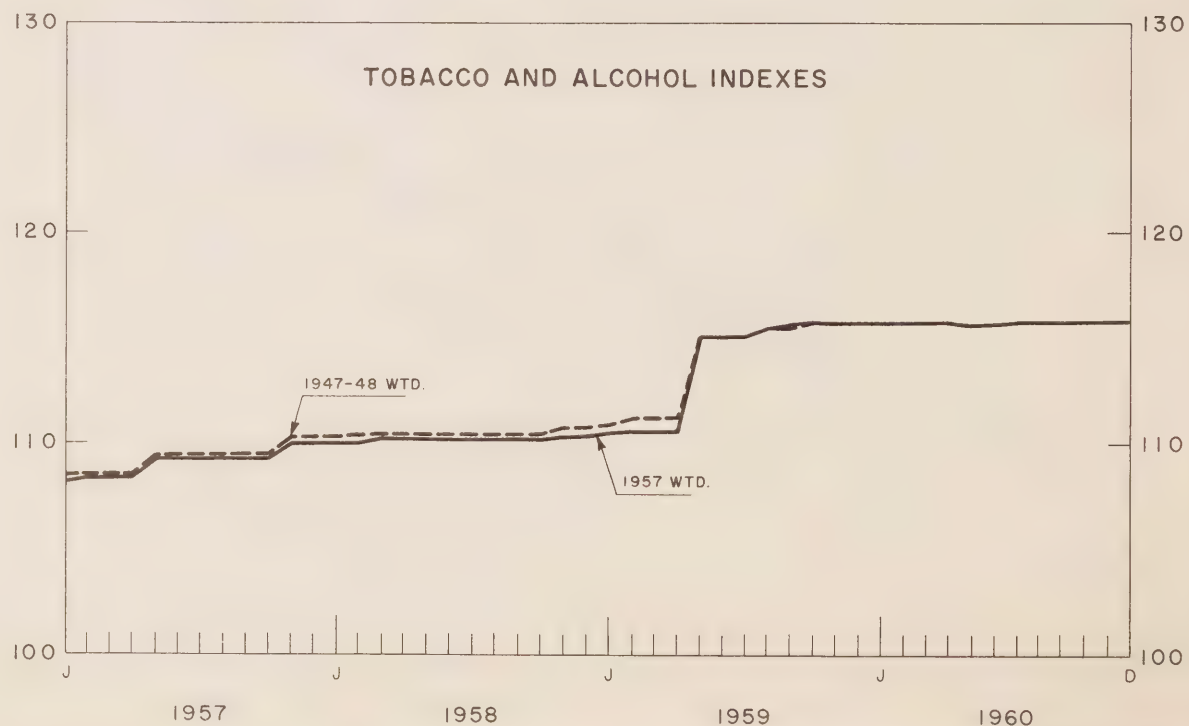




CHART-9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
ANNUALLY 1935 TO 1948  
MONTHLY FROM JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
(1949=100)

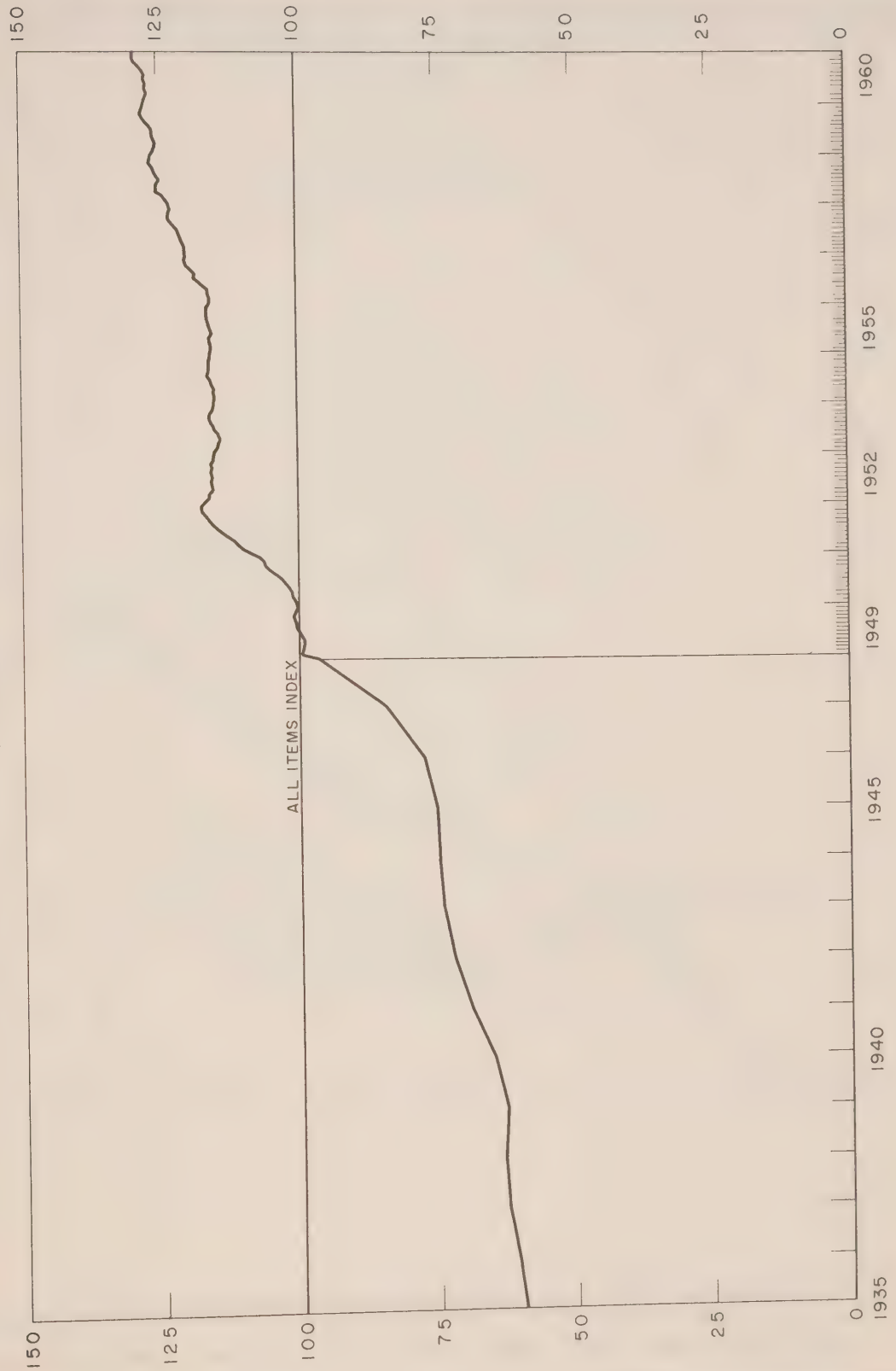


CHART-10

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

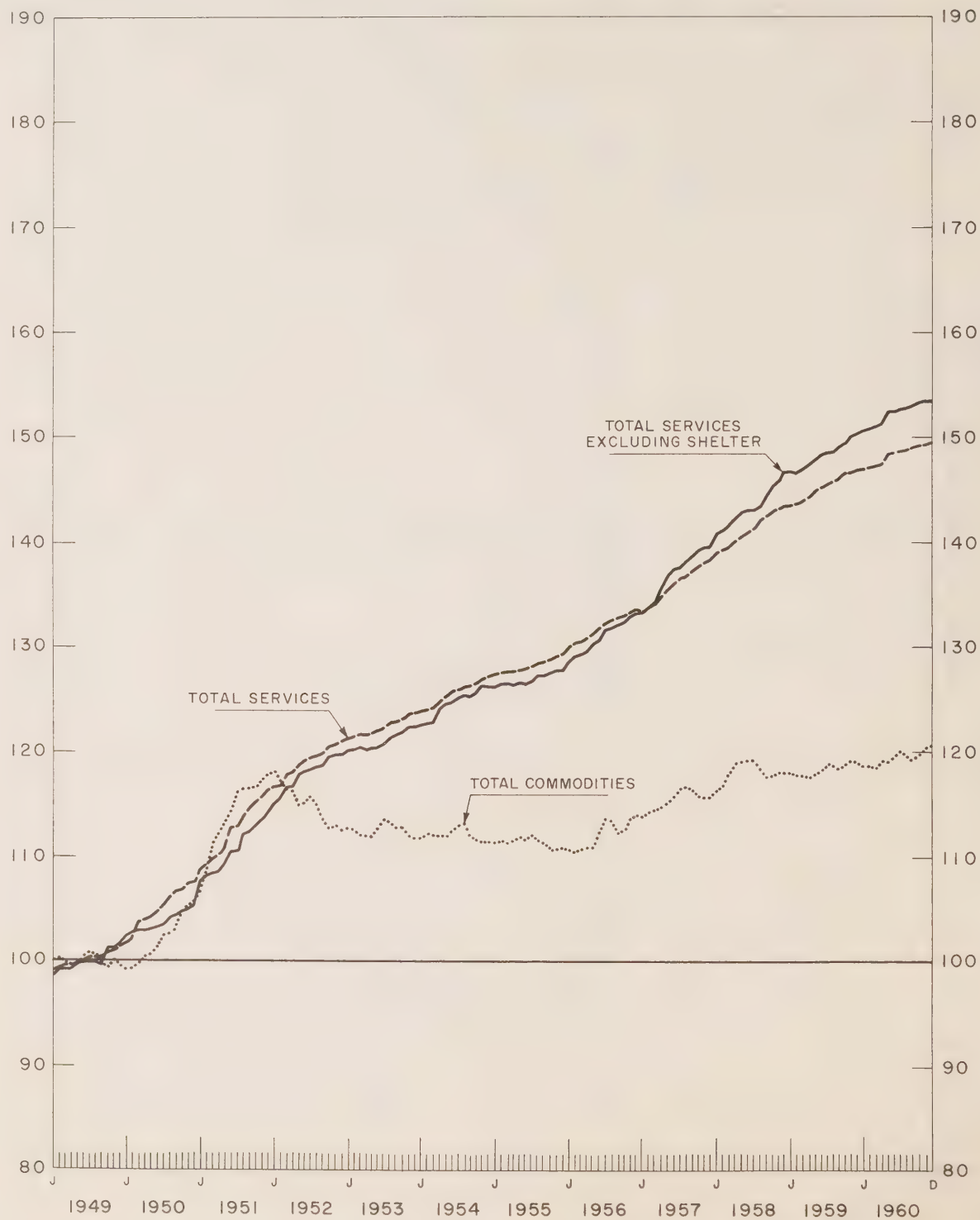




CHART-II

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

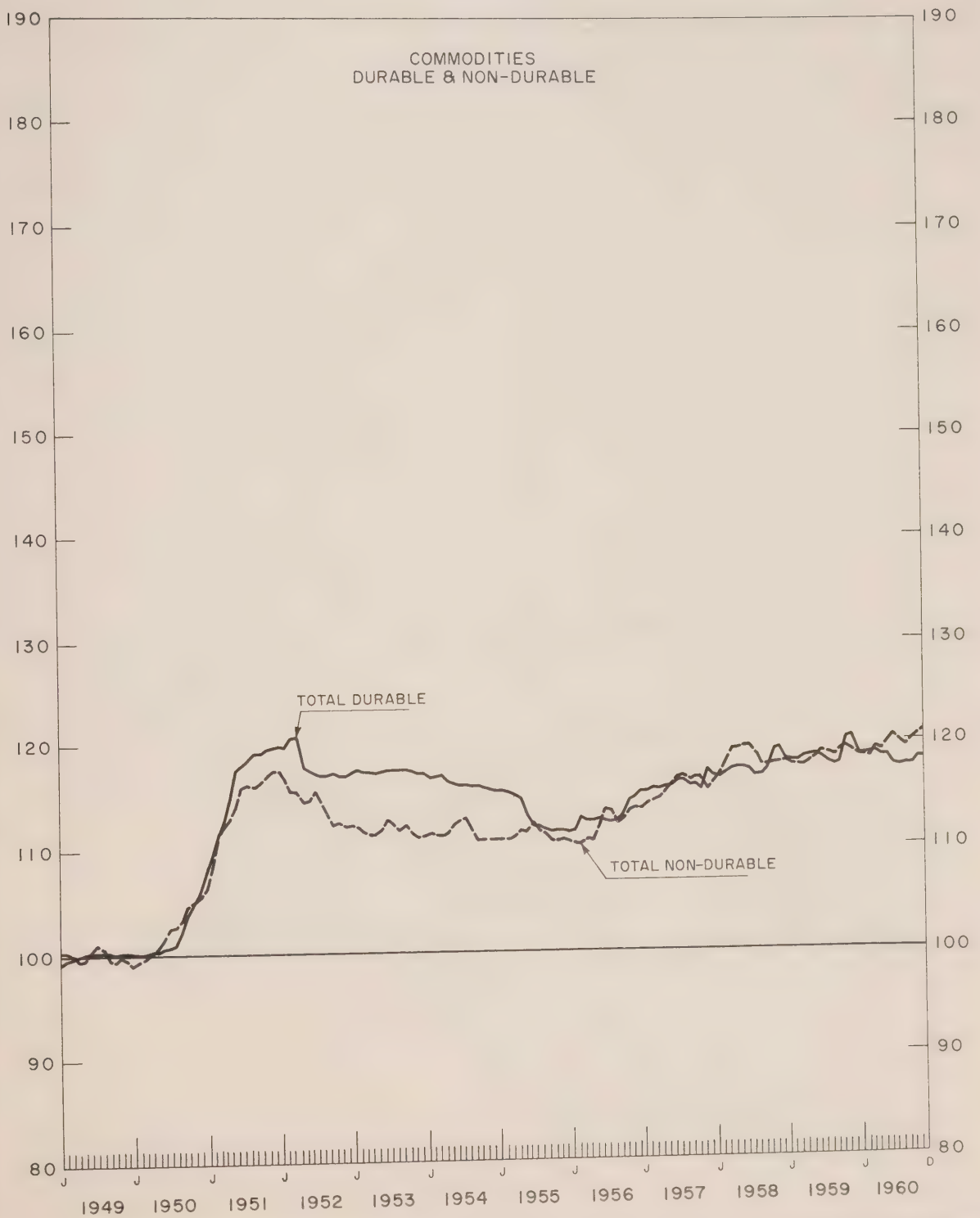


CHART-12

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

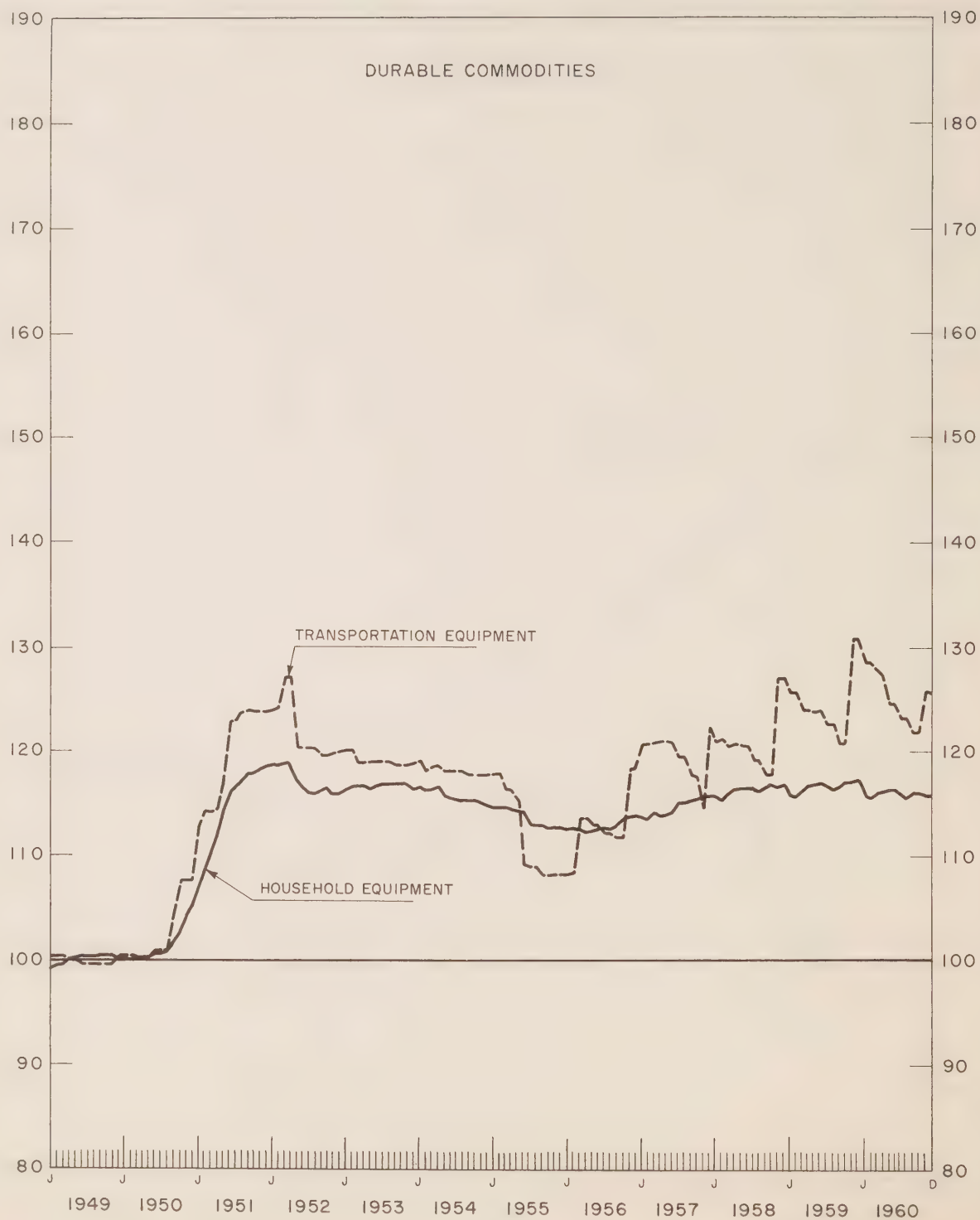




CHART-13  
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

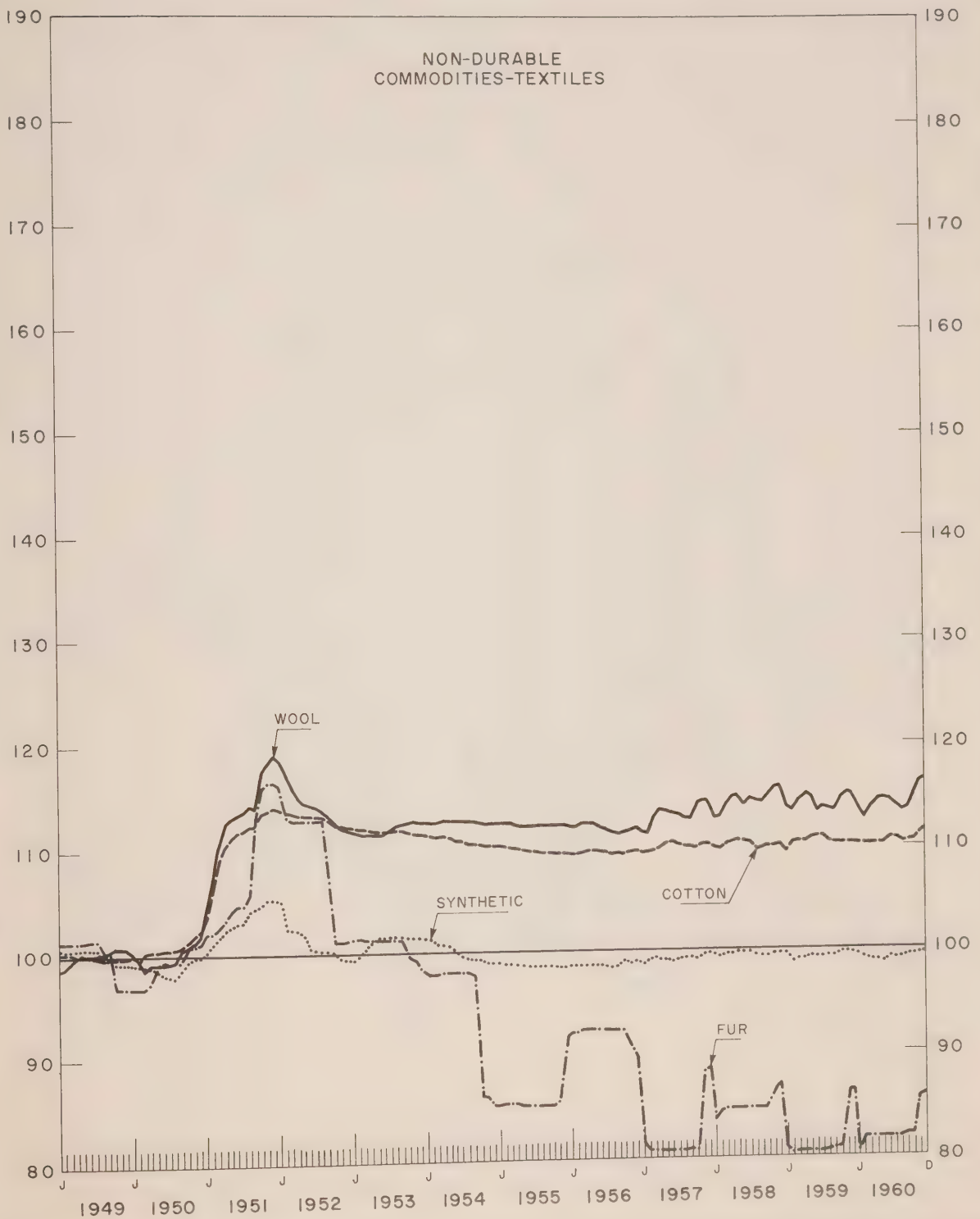


CHART-14  
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

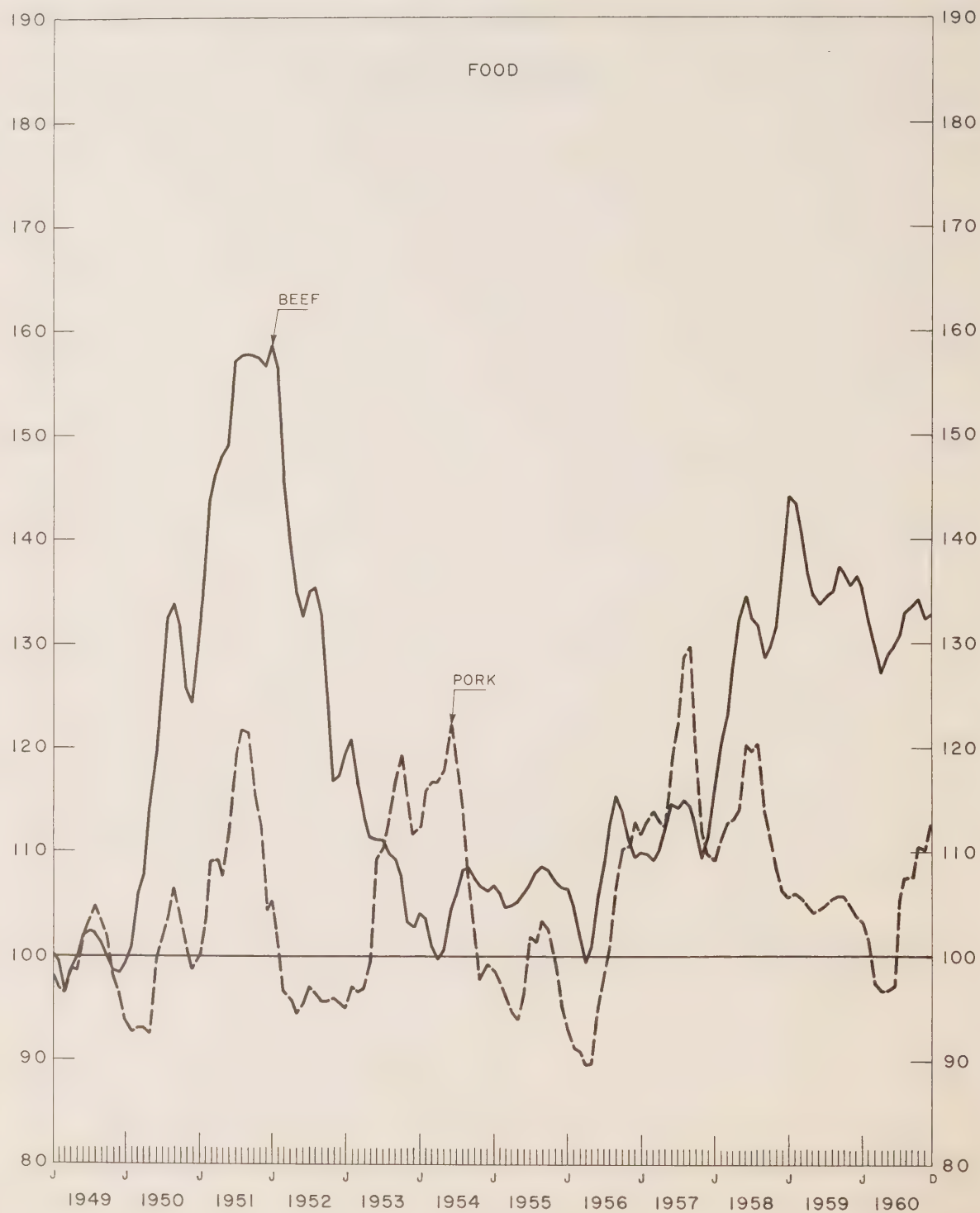




CHART-15

## SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA

JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960

1949=100

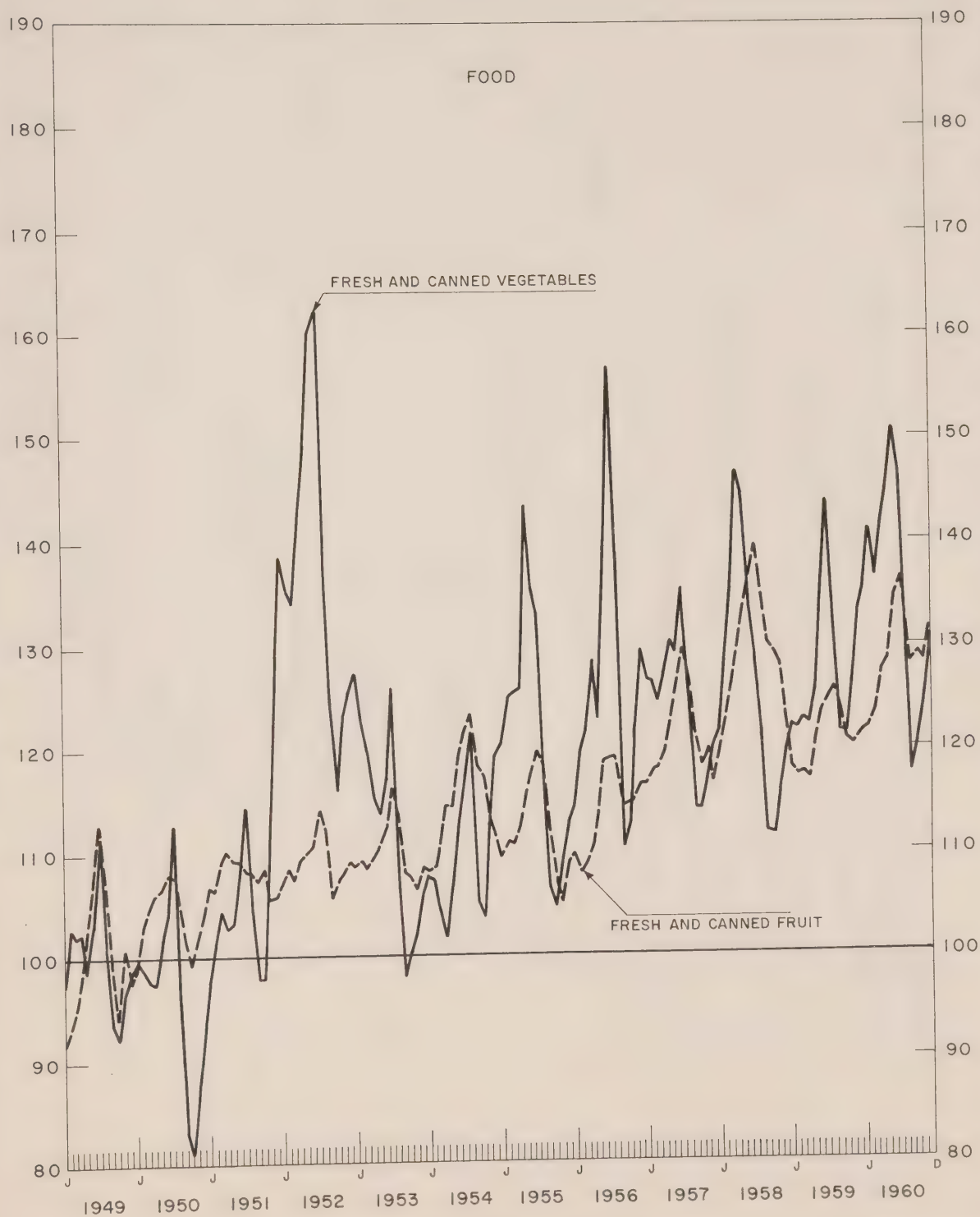


CHART-16  
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA  
JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960  
1949=100

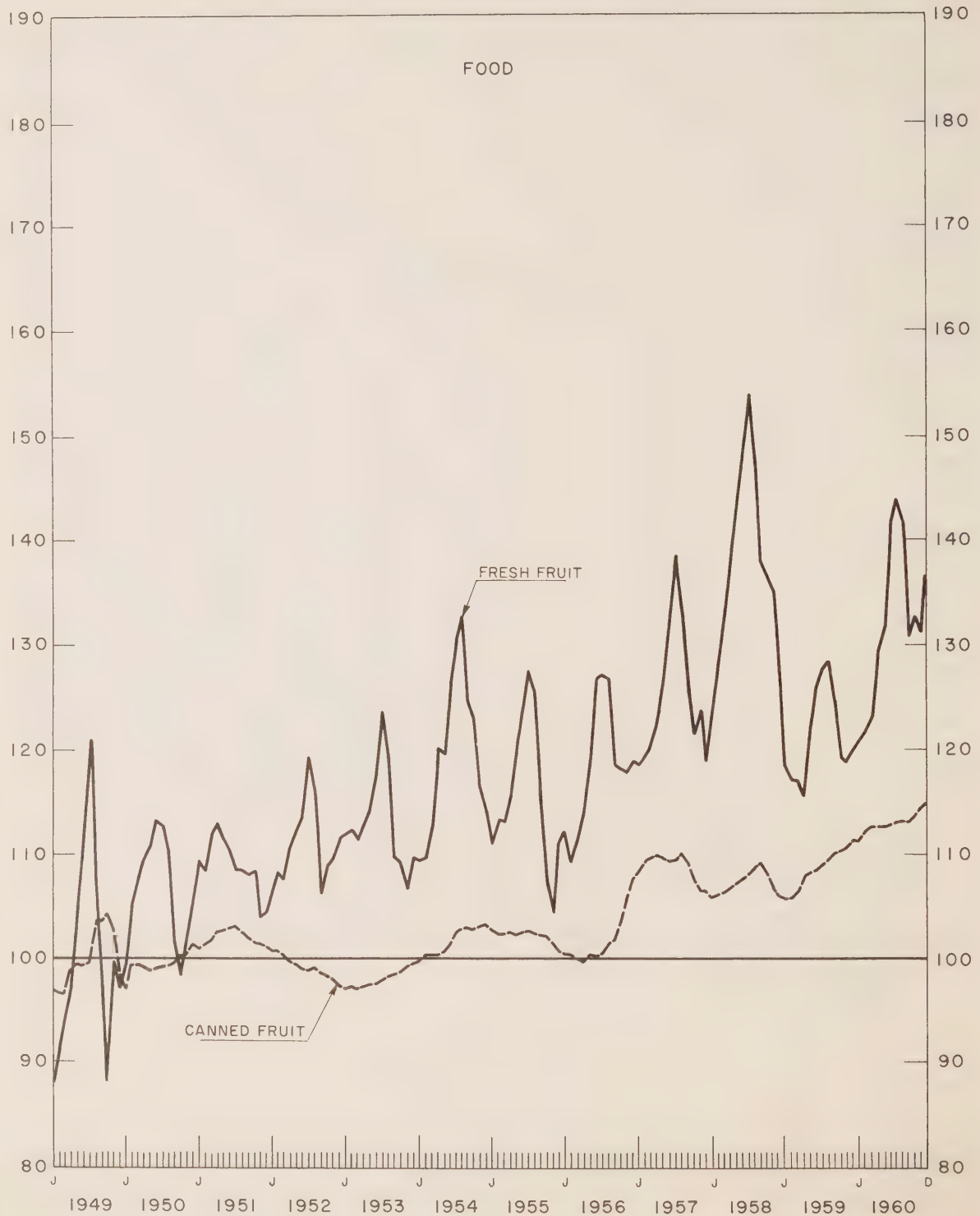


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## SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR CANADA

JANUARY 1949 TO DECEMBER 1960

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